"The Forum" (Rome) by Italian artist Giovanni Paolo Panini (1691 - 1765). Courtesy of The Detroit Institute of Arts

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BUILDING OFFICIALS

The Building Officials of local governmental units throughout the State undoubtedly have the best intentions and interests of their communities at heart. Most of them probably have a sincere desire to serve their fellow citizens well and to improve local conditions in every way possible.

Not all of them, unfortunately, understand the laws of Michigan governing the issuance of building permits. In many instances permits for construction of buildings are being issued without question either as to the adequacy of drawings and specifications or the technical competency of those who prepared them.

This unfortunate circumstance has impeded community progress and development by giving approval to poor planning, improper construction and inept design. It is therefore helping to keep property values low while encouraging future business deterioration and community blight. In addition, such careless practice is exposing members of the community to the danger of possible building failures resulting from faulty conceptions. This means that it is difficult and sometimes almost impossible to fix blame in case of failure.

The building official who issues a permit for a structure designed by one not qualified assumes a fearful responsibility of himself being in violation of the State law, thus he can give his community no assurance that the buildings for which he has issued permits are either structurally safe or even adequate for their purposes.

Michigan Act 240, PA 1937, as amended provides, among other things, that:

After this Act becomes effective it shall be unlawful for any public official of this state or any political subdivision thereof to accept as a public record or for filing as public record a plan, specification, report or land survey which does not bear the seal of a registered architect, registered professional engineer or registered land surveyor as required by this act, except for public works costing less than two thousand dollars or residential buildings containing not more than 2,500 square feet of calculated floor area as defined herein.

Communities that have followed the provisions of this act have gained vast advantages for their communities. Those that have not would take a long step toward improving their community assets and giving them the protection of competent technical services by following this requirement.

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Architect

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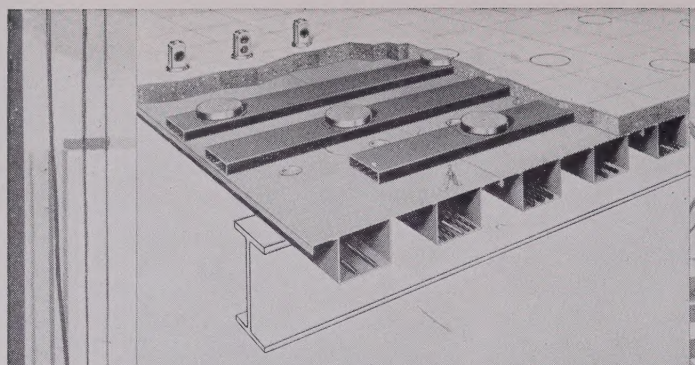

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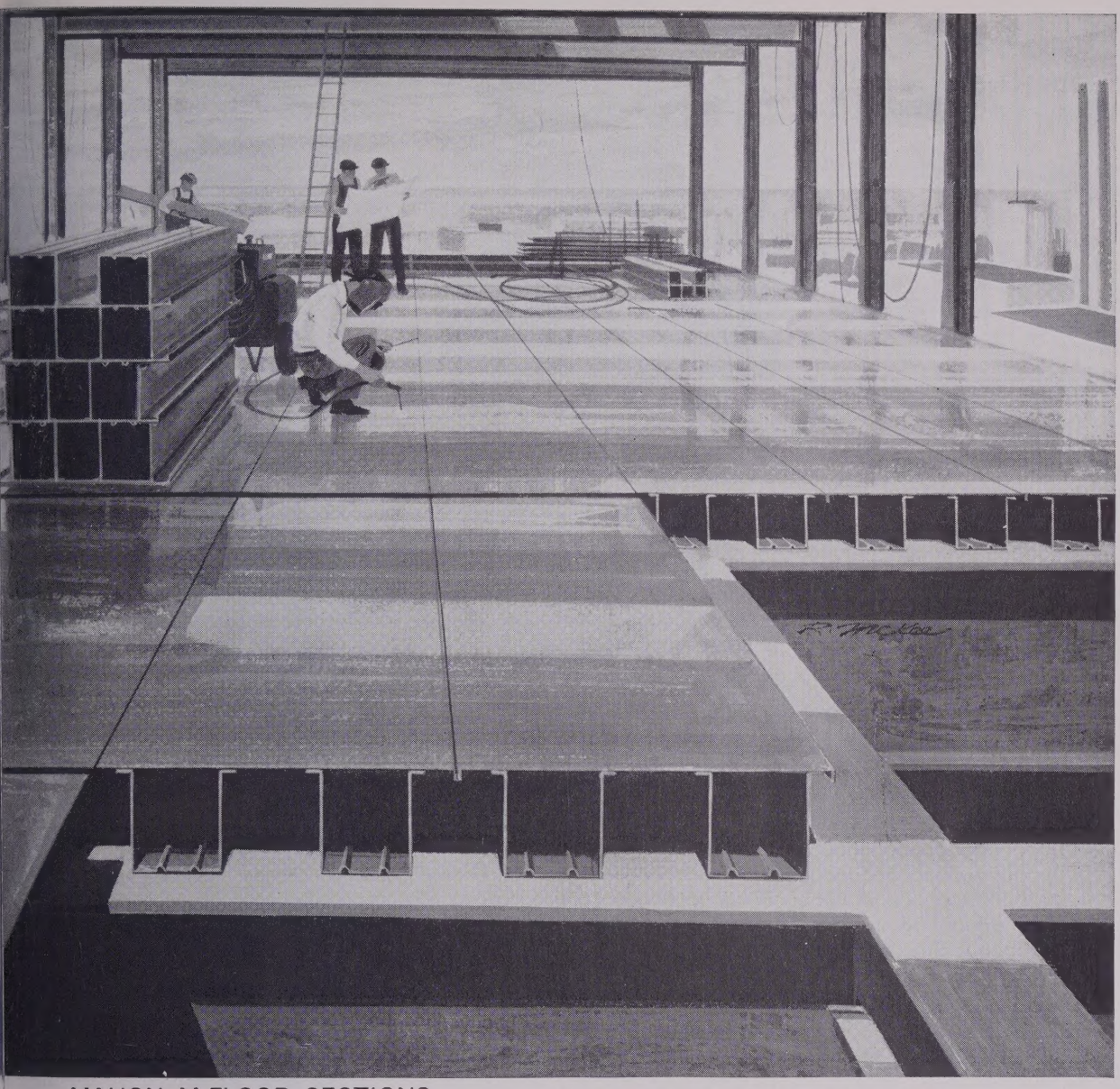

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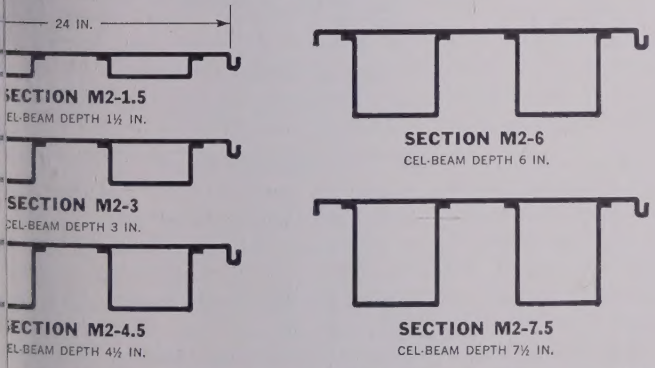

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To Public Officials

From C. A. OBryon, President of the Michigan Society of Architects

CHARLES A. OBRYON, AIA
President
Michigan Society of Architects

Here again is your annual PUBLIC OFFICIALS issue of our Monthly Bulletin of the Michigan Society of Architects. It is particularly directed to you who require the services of architects for your construction projects.

We are proud to send this special issue of our Bulletin to you. We know that you, as busy officials, do not have time to read all publications that you receive. We do hope, however, you will find in this isue something of interest, a suggestion perhaps, that will benefit you in carrying out the projects that have been entrusted to you as public servants.

In this issue you will find featured the work of some of our members, who are also members of one of the Chapters of the American Institute of Architects in Michigan — Detroit, Western Michigan, or Saginaw Valley. The Chapters have been responsible in no small measure in initiating many of the successful constructive programs in our profession.

The Society is strictly a MICHIGAN organization of architects. We feel we have much in common with you in that we believe the people of our great State deserve the bst.

The number of architects registered in Michigan who belong to our Society is the largest in proportion of any state in the Union. This is due in large part to the fact that since its founding in 1914 it has served the profession of architecture diligently, encouraging the younger men coming up in the profession, architects-in-training, students in the architectural schools, as well as practicing architects. This is accomplished in part through student chapters at the architectural schools, through associate memberships for those who have not yet arrived in the profession, through refresher courses for those about to take the examination for registration as architects, and educational programs for all our members.

A recent survey showed that 77 of our members are serving on various boards, commissions and civic assignments. To improve our communities and to plan and revitalize our cities of tomorrow require citizen action of all kinds. Architects are in the vanguard of this action. They are active in service clubs, civic organizations, citizens' committees and government boards, wherever people join together to work for the common good. They are devoting their talents and thousands of manhours to the public interest.

There is no way to measure how much of his working day the architect devotes to non-paying civic and governmental activities. They know it pays off, not just in new contacts which may lead to commissions or improved public relations for themselves, but also in better communities, improved human environment, better places in which to live, raise families, and have more enjoyable leisure hours.

Adult education is one of the chief interests of the Society. An architect's education is not finished when he leaves college. He must be a student all his life in order to keep abreast of con tions. Workshops are conducted for t benefit of draftsmen, designers and ev principals so that they may gain t latest information on new produc methods and techniques.

To maintain harmony in the buildi industry, we are constantly worki through joint committees with other e ments of the building industry on ma matters toward furnishing better servi to our clients.

The Society, with the help of the bui ing industry of Michigan, has recen completed the restoration project of t historic Biddle House on Mackinac land's Market Street, at a cost of so $75,000. With the completion of th project the Street is well on its way becoming a show place of architectu and building of this area. The hous begun in the 1780s, is the oldest stru ture in the Old Northwest Territory a is of a unique type of construction.

The architect's duties do not stop just designing houses or individu buildings. His structures create the e vironment of just about every huma activity. The homes, schools, offi buildings, factories, churches, theatre hospitals, shopping centers, etc., t architect creates are not just an expre sion of our culture and civilization. The also help determine the way we a and live. They make up our commu ties.

One of our projects that should intere you is the new schedule of reco mended minimum fees for architectur services adopted by the Society and a proved by the four chapters. We hav worked for many months on this sche ule to see that it is fair for both arch tect and client. We present the schedu in this issue for your guidance in th employment of architects for future co struction programs. As a consequenc the State of Michigan has adopted similar graduated schedule which Sta Officials agree will mean a saving ov past procedure of a single fee for a projects regardless of project type or siz

We are proud that our members a being called upon to do work not onl in Michigan and throughout the Unite States but also throughout the world- the far Pacific, South America, Europ Asia and Africa. Our members hav been recognized and featured in man national magazines, including cove stories.

Select your architects as you woul your doctor, dentist or lawyer. We hav a new booklet entitled "Owner's Por folio," which may be had for the askin at our headquarters, 120 Madison Av nue, Detroit 26, Michigan.

NOTE: This form can be adapted for use in selection of architects for other types of buildings. Copies are available at the office of the Michigan Society of Architects.

STANDARD FORM OF QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SELECTION OF ARCHITECTS FOR SCHOOL BUILDING PROJECTS

(Approved by the National Council on Schoolhouse Construction & The American Institute of Architects & available from AIA, 1735 NY Ave. NW Wash 6 DC)

DATE SUBMITTED _____

ARCHITECT CANDIDATE _____

PROJECT NAME _____

A information by the school system to the architect:

1 name of school system _____

_____

2 name of superintendent or other person to whom questionnaire should be returned

_____

3 size of system (pupil enrollment) _____

4 general description of proposed projects:

_____

_____

_____

_____

5 approximate timetable for planning and construction period:

_____

_____

_____

B architect's questionnaire:

1 name _____

2 business address _____

3 telephone number _____

4 type of organization (check one)

- ☐ individual _____
- ☐ partnership _____
- ☐ corporation _____

Text jointly owned by National Council on Schoolhouse Construction and The American Institute of Architects. This form may be duplicated, provided (1) it is reproduced verbatim and (2) advance permission is granted by both owners.

[OVER]

AIA Document No. 371

5 names of principals, professional history, professional affiliation, key personnel, staff organization: (attach information if you prefer)

_____

_____

_____

_____

6 attach list of completed buildings your firm has designed during recent years. If you have recently established your own practice, indicate prior responsible affiliation with other projects. Underline those which you feel are examples of your work appropriate to our problem and which you would like to have visited.

include cost of building, type of building, location and dates of construction. (use separate sheet)

7 give names of persons to whom the board of education may write. These persons should have knowledge of your firm and your work:

_____

_____

_____

_____

8 attach any other material which might help the board of education in giving you proper consideration. In questions 7 and 8, the board is interested in finding out about your:

- integrity
- thoroughness
- creativeness
- adequacy of supervision
- business procedures and record keeping on the job
- financial responsibility

9 if you are called in for an interview, you will be asked to furnish information indicating:

- that your organization is adequate to do the job
- that previous commitments will not prevent expeditious planning of this project
- that you are willing to devote time to carry out cooperative educational planning with designated school staff members or committees
- completeness of contract documents (plans and specifications)

MSA Schedule of Recommended Minimum Fees

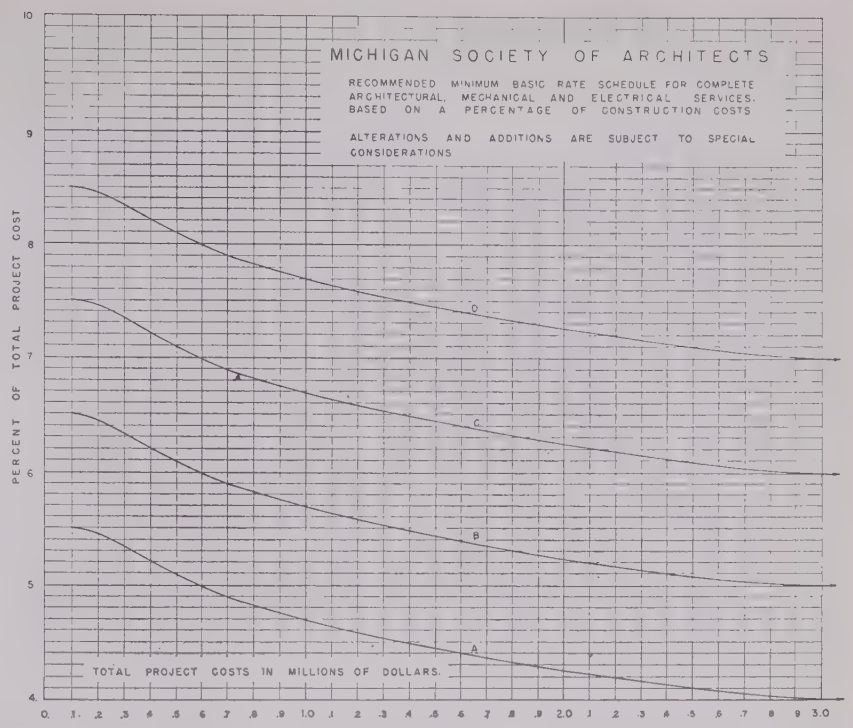
THIS SCHEDULE OF RECOMMENDED MINIMUM FEES FOR ARCHITECTS in Michigan has been approved by the three chapters of The American Institute of Architects in Michigan and ratified by the Michigan Society of Architects.

It is subject to variation with each project, depending upon its complexity and nature. In instances wherein projects do not clearly fall within the categories mentioned they are subject to special consideration. No such schedule can be all-inclusive, therefore, judgement is required in determining the appropriate category and corresponding fee.

The chart indicates projects costing from $100,000 (.1 million) to $3,000,000. Projects costing more than $3,000,000 are indicated in the table.

Methods of making payments to the architects—for schematics, preliminaries, working drawings and specifications, and for supervision—are to be in accordance with the Standard Form of Contract between Owner and Architect.

This schedule will be included in the Society's new publication, entitled "Owners Manual," soon to be published. In the meantime, it is hoped that this publication will prove useful to architects of Michigan. Additional copies are available at the Bulletin office.


MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
RECOMMENDED MINIMUM BASIC RATE SCHEDULE FOR COMPLETE ARCHITECTURAL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES. BASED ON A PERCENTAGE OF CONSTRUCTION COSTS
ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS ARE SUBJECT TO SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
PERCENT OF TOTAL PROJECT COST
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
D
A
C
B
A
Note: Each Vertical Division above represents $100,000

Types of Buildings:

Type A: Warehouses, storage garages, maintenance buildings, barns and other similar structures containing a minimum of simple interior finish, mechanical and electrical work.

Type B: Commercial housing, apartments, college buildings (except as provided hereafter under C), schools, dormitories, detention or custodial buildings, recreation buildings, hotels, theatres, auditoriums, libraries, wood service buildings, laundries, offices of administrative buildings; buildings for manufacturing and processing; armories and other structures having a similar amount of interior finish and mechanical or electrical work.

Type C: Hospitals, health clinics, power plants, laboratories; buildings for research, the teaching of medicine, dentistry, veteranary medicine, chemistry or other sciences requiring a comparatively large amount of scientific equipment, and other equally complex structures with a comparable amount of mechanical and electrical work.

Type D: Churches

Type E: Residences

Schedule of Recommended Minimum Fees

CONSTRUCTION COST	A	B	C	D	E
100,000	5.5	6.5	7.5	8.5	10
200,000	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	
300,000	5.325	6.325	7.325	8.325	
400,000	5.2	6.2	7.2	8.2	
500,000	5.075	6.075	7.075	8.075	
750,000	4.85	5.85	6.85	7.85	
1,000,000	4.7	5.7	6.7	7.7	
1,250,000	4.575	5.575	6.575	7.575	
1,500,000	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	
1,750,000	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	
2,000,000	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	
2,250,000	4.16	5.16	6.16	7.16	
2,500,000	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	
2,750,000	4.03	5.03	6.03	7.03	
3,000,000	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	
4,000,000	3.8	4.8	5.8	6.8	
5,000,000	3.7	4.7	5.7	6.7	
6,000,000	3.65	4.65	5.65	6.65	
7,000,000	3.6	4.6	5.6	6.6	
8,000,000	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	
9,000,000	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	

OTHER METHODS OF DETERMINING FEES

1. FIXED FEE: The architect is reimbursed the total of his direct expenses and an appropriate amount of overhead plus either an agreed percentage of these total production costs or an agreed fixed sum for the architect's services (usually not less than 25% of the applicable percentage rate as determined by the "Schedule of Recommended Minimum Fees.")
2. PAYROLL BASIS: The charge is the actual payroll of the architect's employees engaged on the project plus a percentage of the payroll cost for overhead and profit. This percentage normally is between 100% and 150%.
3. LUMP SUM: The fee is a sum not subject to change because of variations in cost. This form is equitable only when both the extent of the project and scope of services can be definitely established.
4. PER DIEM RATE: Charges for consultations, opinions, and reports may vary from $50.00 per day upward, travel time included. Travel costs and other similar expenses are proper additional charges.

Fire Safety Regulations For Michigan Schools

CLARKE E. HARRIS, AIA, Chairman
School Building Sub-committee
Michigan Society of Architects

In April of 1959 the M. S. A. School Building Sub-committee engaged with the Department of Public Instruction and the Fire Marshal Division of the Michigan State Police in an effort to overcome the confusion existing relative to fire safety requirements in the **construction and remodeling of school facilities.** The then applicable regulations appeared in various sections of Bulletin 412 as published by the Department of Public Instruction in 1956 and also in the form of letters and directives issued at intervals thereafter by the Department. Use of the regulations in these forms was difficult and ambiguity of terms and variety of interpretation compounded the difficulties of the Architect and school officials attempting to design new construction in compliance.

The joint efforts of the study committee resulted in codification and clarification of the existing regulations and incorporation of new and additional mandatory provisions deemed essential to promotion of school fire safety, all as set forth in the bulletin entitled "Fire Prevention Section of School Bulletin 412". This was issued with an effective date of October 1, 1959 and had general distribution among those engaged in planning for Michigan's schools.

While it must be acepted that it is impossible to draw a document of this kind so completely definitive as to avoid all need for interpretation, it is, nevertheless, anticipated that the regulations so established will lend themselves to a more standarized administration and interpretation than has heretofore been possible. Certainly, the problems of school officials, architects and the administration agencies themselves will be greatly simplified if this result obtains.

Prompted by Our Lady of Angels School fire in Chicago the Fire Marshal Division has now directed its efforts toward the fire safety of **existing school buildings** in Michigan. For this purpose a study committee comprising representatives of the Michigan Association of School Administrators, Michigan School Board Association, Michigan School Business Officials, Michigan Society of Architects, the Department of Public Instruction and the Fire Marshal Division had several meetings during the past summer and proposed "Regulations for Existing School Buildings" were drawn.

Pursuant to its statutory powers by Enabling Act 207 of the Public Acts of 1941, the Fire Marshal Division of the Michigan State Police has made general distribution of these regulations for public information. These will not become regulatory until adopted into the Administrative Code through the procedure of public hearings as required by statute, but meantime are serving as the standard for inspection of existing schools by this Fire Marshal Division.

By reason of the importance and newness of these regulations they are printed herewith in full. It will be noted that the form and many of the provisions of "Fire Prevention Section of School Bulletin 412" have been incorporated in the new document. Its implications are tremendous since it can be anticipated that, in the main, only those buildings constructed according to the "Fire Prevention Section of Bulletin 412" will be in full compliance.

School officials and architects will be well advised, indeed, to request Fire Marshal inspection of an existing building prior to planning any addition or remodeling work.

Fire Safety Regulations For Existing School Buildings—

MODIFICATION

Any school board of any public school, school owner of any private or parochial school, or the duly authorized agent of such school board, or school owner, confronted with the practical difficulties of carrying out the strict letter of these regulations, may apply to the Commissioner in writing, stating the particulars and reasons for any modification thereof. Consideration will be given for such modifications provided they will not constitute a distinct hazard to life or property.

APPLICATION AND SCOPE

These regulations shall apply to all school buildings as defined upon inspection by an authorized inspection authority as provided for in Section 8 of Act No. 207 of the Public Acts of 1941, as amended; and upon written notice to a school board of any public school, school owner of any private or parochial school, and, where applicable, to any duly authorized agent of such school boards or school owners.

These regulations shall not apply to school buildings complying with the provisions of the Fire Protection Section of School Bulletin No. 412, effective October 1, 1959, as published by the Superintendent of Public Instruction in accordance with Section 1 of Act No. 306 of the Public Acts of 1937, as amended.

DEFINITIONS

(a) The following terms shall, for the purof this code, have the meanings indicated in this section.

(b) Words used in the present tense include the future; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular.

(c) Where terms are not defined in this section, they shall have their ordinarily accepted meanings or such as the context may imply.

"Approved" shall mean acceptable to the Commissioner.

"Approved Automatic Fire Detection System" shall mean at least a local system of electrically operated and supervised instruments and devices, together with the necessary electrical energy dsigned to transmit alarms to one or more places in the premises including the fire alarm system, and operate supervisory and trouble signals. Control units, bells, and thermostats used shall be listed with Underwriters' Laboratories, Incorporated and the installation shall be in accordance with National Fire Protection Pamphlet No. 71, Central Station Signaling Systems, or National Fire Protection Association Pamphlet No. 72, Proprietary Protective Signaling systems. Systems shall receive inspections at least every 90 days by contract with the installers or other reliable and qualified person or company, who shall assume the responsibility of repair service to keep the system reliable and operative at all times. The records of such service shall be open to inspction by an authorized fire inspector at any reasonable time.

"Approved Automatic Sprinkler System" shall mean a sprinkler system installed in accordance with Pamphlet No. 13, National Board of Fire Underwriters, 1960, and approved by the commissioner and shall include a water flow alarm to automatically actuate the school's fire alarm system.

"Basement" refers to any story or floor level below the main or street floor.

"Commissioner" shall mean the Commissioner of the Michigan State Police or his duly authorized representative.

"Closed circuit, supervised fire alarms system" is one which is connected to the main electrical service ahead of the main switch and fuse. The continuity of the electrical circuit is normally maintained, and actuation of the system results when the circuit is broken by exposure to heat or other trouble.

"An exit" shall be a way of departure from the interior of a building or structure to the open air outside at the ground level. It may comprise vertical and horizontal means of travel such as doorways, stairways, ramps, corridors, passageways and fire escapes, including all elements necessary for the purpose of emergency escape from the builindg or structure. An exit begins at any doorway or other point of access to an exit from which occupants may proceed to the exterior of the building or structure with reasonable safety.

"Fire resistive construction" shall mean a building having all walls, ceilings, floors, partitions, and roof or non-combustible materials, and all steel members protected by a non-combustible material that will afford a fire resistance rating of one hour or more.

"Fire resistance rating" when used in these regulations shall mean materials or assembly of materials that will afford a rating as prescribed in the April, 1959, Fire Resistance Rating pamphlet, published by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, or rating label of Underwriters Laboratories, Incorporated.

"Flameproof, flameproofing" refers to materials which will not readily ignite and will not propagate flame under test conditions. Flameproofed materials are usually combustible materials with the addition of some treatment or coating to modify their burning properties. Flameproof denotes a lower degree of resistance than fire retardant.

"Flammable liquids" shall mean any liquid having a flash point below 200 degrees Farenheit and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (absolute) at 100 degrees Farenheit.

"Flame Spread Rating" shall mean an alphabetical classification designating the spread of flame and combustibility of materials in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association, No. 255, designation of the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) E-84 with (a) having a flame spread of 0-25, (b) having a flame spread of 25-75, and (c) having a flame spread of 75-200 or under the alphabetical designation of Federal Specifications SS-A-118b.

"Grade" refers to the level of the ground, street, or sidewalk adjacent to any building or structure under consideration, subject to determination by the enforcing authority in case of question as to the exact grade level for purposes of this regulation.

"Hazardous occupancy" shall mean that portion of a school building housing the heating plant, shops, storage of combustible materials, storage of flammable liquids and dangerous chemicals, incinerators, transformers, and certain fan units.

"Non combustible" shall mean materials of which no part will ignite and burn when subjected to fire.

"Plenum" as used in these regulations shall mean an air compartment or chamber to which one or more ducts are connected and which form part of an air distribution system.

"School building" shall mean a building, either pubic or private, under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Public Instruction, used wholly or in part as an instructional or recreational facility by students.

"Self-closing fire door" is one which is kept normally in the closed position and which if opened, is returned to the closed position by a spring or weight or other closing device.

"Story" means that part of a building comprised between a floor and the floor or roof next above.

"First story" is the lowest portion of the building meeting the requirements of a street floor.

"Street floor" includes the lowest story or floor level of the building the ceiling of which is located five (5) feet or more above grade for more than 25% of the perimeter of that story or floor level. Where due to differnces in grade there are two or more stories meeting the above conditions, the lowest is a street floor.

EXITS

1. There shall be a minimum of two approved exits, remote from each other, from every floor except as provided for in Towers, Section 2911, Building Exits Code, No. 101, 1960, National Fire Protection Association.
2. Exits shall be as remote from each other as practicable, so arranged that there will be no pockets or deadends containing classrooms and other student occupied areas in which occupants may be trapped; except that in buildings of non-combustible or fire resistant construction or buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system, or buildings approved by the inspecting authority, a deadend may extend not to exceed 20 feet measuring from the door of the classroom or student occupied area to the stairway or other means of exit therefrom.
3. Deficiencies in exits may be corrected in buildings not exceeding three stories in height above grade by installing fire escapes, constructed in accordance with the State Uniform Specifications for Fire Escapes.
4. Except as provided in paragraph 2 above, all doors from classrooms and other student occupied rooms shall enter the corridors between exits or there shall be direct egress to the outside from the rooms.
5. When a balcony area is divided by a folding wall into two teaching areas, a connecting door shall be placed in this wall or other provision made so that both portions of the balcony will have two means of approved egress.
6. Required exit doors shall be side-hinged swing doors only.
7. At least one exit or exit stairway shall be within 100 feet, measured along the line of travel, from the corridor door of every room used by pupils.
8. The basis of exit requirements is a unit designated as a "unit of exit door width" which is defined as a 22 inch clear width.
9. The minimum number of units of exit door width from the first, or entrance story, shall be as follows:
   (a) One story buildings:
   One unit for each 60 pupils or fraction thereof. Where the number of pupils cannot readily be determined, figure one pupil per 40 square feet or gross floor area. One additional unit for each 600 square feet of floor area of the gymnasium or multi-purpose room.
   One aditional unit for each 600 square feet of floor area of the auditorium.
   (b) Multi-story buildings:
   One unit for each required unit of stairway width from upper floors.
   One additional unit for each 1000 pupils of the first or entrance story. Where the number of pupils cannot readily be be determined, figure one pupil per 40 square feet of gross floor area.
   One additional unit for each 600 square feet of floor area of gymnasium or multi-purpose room.
   One additional unit for each 600 square feet of floor area of the auditorium.
10. The aggregate width of required corridors leading to any exit shall be at least equal to the required width of the exit. Where several corridors lead to an exit, each shall have a width suitable for the travel which it may be called on to accommodate.
11. A unit of stairway (or exit door) width shall be twenty-two inches. All width shall be measured in the clear, at their narrowest points produced by any projection, radiator, pipe, or other object.
12. One unit of stairway width (twenty-two inches) shall be required for each 60 pupils or major fraction thereof on floors above or below the first. Where the number of pupils on a floor cannot readily be determined, figure one pupil per 40 square feet of gross floor area.
13. The same exit units or fraction thereof required for any individual story above the first may be counted as simultaneously serving all stories above the first story.
    For example, in the case of enclosed interior stairways, where the capacity of third floor is such as to require three stairways, and the capacity of the second floor also requires three stairways, the second floor may utilize the stairways also serving the third floor, so that the total number of stairways required is three, not six. However, the street floor and basement must have their required exit capacity provided by separate exits, or if the path of exit from the street floor or basement is through a part of the same stair tower serving the upper floors, the total exit capacity must be such as to provide required exit facilities for street floor and basement without encroaching upon the stair capacity required for upper floors. This assumes that because of greater travel distance a longer time to reach the street and will not make simultaneous exit.
14. The required exterior exit doors from all traffic corridors, or exits serving more than one classroom, shall be equipped with panic hardware. All required exit doors from places of public assembly shall be equipped with panic hardware or push-pull hardware with no locking or latching devices. In all cases in which a doorway used for exit purposes from a public assembly area has a pair of doors, either or both of which are equipped with hardware for locking and holding, such hardware actuating the top and bottom bolts on the standing leaf shall be of the panic hardware type. Supplemental exterior doors from corridors, places of public assembly, and the exterior doors of indivdual class rooms shall be equipped with non-lockable against egress type hardware or panic hardware.
15. Required exit doors shall swing outward with exit travel.
16. Stages for theatrical performances with unit lofts and fly galleries, or other means for storing and moving like amounts of scenery, shall have separate exits which will not necessitate entering the auditorium or gymnasium.
17. The swing of classroom doors into corridors shall be in the direction of egress and shall not encroach upon the clear required width of the passageway at the termination of its swing.
18. The number and location of exits from any area shall be determined by the occupancy of that area and the nature of its use.
    (a) Student occupied rooms having a normal occupancy in excess of forty students shall have two means of egress. This category includes music rooms, libraries, and similar facilities.
    (b) Student occupied rooms having an inherent fire hazard shall have two means of egress. This category includes shops, laboratories, cooking areas of homemaking suites, and other similar facilities.
    (c) Auditoriums, gymnasiums, study halls, and cafeterias are considered as places of public assembly and shall have exits in accordance with the Public Assemblage Regulations. Swimming pools, if designed for spectator assembly, shall also be treated as places of public assembly.
    When two exits are required to be provided for a classroom at least one shall be to a corridor or to the building exterior. The second exit may be through an adjoining classroom, with a connecting door swinging in the direction of egress and being non-lockable in that direction. When two exits are required they shall be separated from each other by a distance of not less than one-half the longest dimension of the room. No required exit from a place of public assembly may be through another occupied area.
19. Exit hardware from early elementary grade rooms to the outside shall be installed low enough for easy operation by the children.
20. Latches or securing hardware on all interior doors shall be of the non-locking against egress type; that is, they shall lock by key only and shall be operative from the inside at all times by a knob only, whether locked or not.
21. Fire doors and frames equipped with door closers shall be provided as follows:
    (a) Doors to stairways from non-student occupied corridors or tunnels serving storage areas shall be "B" labeled.
    (b) Doors from student occupied floors to stairshafts and stairways shall be "C" labeled.
    (c) Interior doors to heater and fuel rooms, projection booths, transformer rooms, attics, certain storage rooms, shop and industrial arts areas, certain fan rooms, and in openings to vertical shafts, shall be "B" labeled.
    (d) Openings in fire walls shall be equipped with at least "B" labeled fire doors and frame assemblies.
22. Enclosed courts used for pupil activities shall be considered as classrooms, and comply with at least two properly separated non-lockable exit doors located within 100 feet of an exterior exit of the building. If a court would nomally have an occupancy in excess of 100 persons, it shall be classed as a place of public assembly, and shall have sufficient exits as required by the Public Assemblage Regulations. A public assemblage court shall come under the exit requirements of interior public assemblage areas. No required exit from a public assembly court may be through another instructional area.
23. When additions, remodeling, or alterations

ANOTHER

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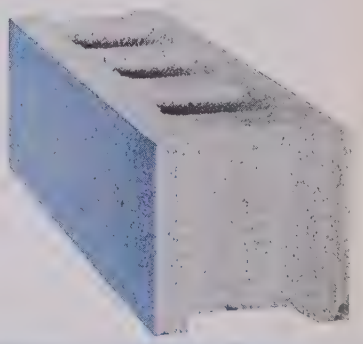

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are being made to an existing building which obstructs required exits, approved emergency exit facilities shall be provided for use during the time that the building is being occupied.

STAIRWAYS

1. Except as hereinafter provided, all stairways and stairshafts including landings and passageways constituting required exitways shall be so enclosed and arranged as to provide a continuous path of escape to the outside, and provide protection for persons using the stairway against fire and smoke therefrom in other parts of the building. Where it is impractical because of design or construction to comply with the above, the inspecting authority may accept the alternative of fire resistive separation of floors, and require fire escapes that provide at least one-half of the required units of exit facility afforded by the stairs or stairways affected.
2. Where stairway enclosures are required in buildings not exceeding two stories in height, such enclosures may be provided at the lower floor level only.
3. Stairway enclosures will not be required in two story buildings of combustible construction provided such buildings are protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system.
4. School buildings of fire resistive or noncombustible construction not exceeding two stories in height, shall not be required to enclose stairways.
5. All stairways which are not a part of required exits shall be enclosed as to effect a separation of floors. In two-story buildings these stairways may be enclosed at either the first or second floor level.
6. Required stairway enclosure partitions at floors above grade level, whether for continuous protected exit to the outside or as a fire resistive separation between floors, shall be of non-combustible construction, installed so as to be smoke-tight and afford at least ½ hour fire resistance rating.
7. All interior basement stairs and openings communicating with floors above, shall be enclosed with materials which will afford one hour fire resistance rating. Where any such basement is occupied by classrooms, the interior basement stair doors required for student exit shall be "C" labeled.

FIRE ESCAPES

1. Where existing fire escapes are not in conformity with the State Uniform Specification for Fire Escapes they shall be replaced or modified to meet these requirements.
2. Fire escapes which are not or will not be used as exits in fire drills shall be replaced with usable approved exit facilities.

OTHER VERTICAL OPENINGS

Vertical openings other than stairways which pierce one floor or more shall be separated from the remainder of the building with construction which will afford a one hour fire resistance rating.

FLAMESPREAD OF INTERIOR SURFACES

1. Interior finish of walls and ceiling shall be not more hazardous than class "B" in corridors and exitways and in rooms exceeding 200 persons capacity. In all other occupied rooms, interior finish shall be not more hazardous than class "C" provided these rooms are separated from corridors and exitways by partitions having at least ½ hour fire resistance rating, except doors. All such class "C" finish material shall be applied directly to or be furred out not more than one inch from a non-combustible surface in buildings exceeding one story in height.
2. Where combustible interior finish comprises more than 10% of the aggregate wall and ceiling surfaces of any occupied room or space, and where such material is more hazardous than permitted in paragraph 1 above, such combustible interior finish may be painted with an approved fire retardant coating so as to comply with paragraph 1; provided such material is secured to walls or ceilings as specified in paragraph 1.
3. Where interior finish is more hazardous than Class "B", and where it is furred out more than one inch from non-combustible wall or ceiling, such material shall be replaced with Class "A" and "B" material, or be reinstalled and treated so as to comply with the requirements of paragraphs 1 and 2.
4. The requirements of paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 shall not apply to areas protected with an approved automatic sprinkler system, nor to combustible interior finish in the form of wainscoating extending not over five feet above the floor, nor shall they apply to schools where exits are provided directly to the outside from every classroom, except rooms which exceed a capacity of 200 persons and corridors serving such rooms.
5. Where corridors or exitways are approved for continued use as return air plenums, all wall and ceiling finishes of such areas shall be Class "A".

AUDITORIUM STAGE AREA PROTECTION

1. Stages for theatrical performances with unit lofts and fly galleries or other means for storing and moving like amounts of scenery shall have:

   The proscenium opening protected with fire curtain and proscenium wall openings protected by fire doors; and the entire stage side of the proscenium, including dressing rooms, prop rooms, stagecraft rooms, and under-stage areas shall be protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system.
2. No furnishings or decorations of an explosive or highly flammable character shall be used. All light weight combustible furnishings and decorations used in sets and scenery on all stages shall be effectively flameproofed in accordance with pamphlet number 701, Flameproofed Textiles, National Fire Protection Association.

PROTECTION FOR HAZARDOUS OCCUPANCIES

1. Storage rooms for combustible materials:
   (a) Storage rooms for combustible materials shall have wall and ceiling finishes of non-combustible materials, and when having a floor area in excess of 100 square feet, or having any opening exposing a corridor, shall be segregated from the remainder of the building with construction having a one hour fire resistance rating.
   (b) Storage rooms for combustible materials in excess of 500 square feet of floor area shall be segregated from the remainder of the building with construction having a one hour fire resistance rating and shall be protected by the installation of an approved automatic sprinkler system, where adequate public or private water supplies are available; or by an approved automatic fire detection system when such water supply is not available.
   (c) Storage areas beneath stairs, if continued for such use, shall have their access doors located outside of any stairway enclosure and shall be in compliance with the following.
      (1) Access openings shall be protected by "B" labeled fire doors and frame assemblies, and doors equipped with self-closing devices.
      (2) Any such room shall be segregated from the remainder of the building by construction which will afford at least one hour fire resistance rating, and if not in a fire resistive or noncombustible building shall be protected by automatic sprinklers.
2. Storage rooms for flammable liquids and dangerous chemicals:
   (a) Approved storage rooms shall be provided for hazardous chemicals and liquids for laboratories. The walls and ceilings shall be of construction which will afford at least one hour fire resistance rating and any opening protected with "B" labeled self-closing fire door and frame assembly; except that where amounts of such chemicals and liquids are so minor as to make the construction of such a room impractical, closed cabinets of non-combustible construction shall be provided and located in the laboratories where used, so as not to obstruct any of the means of egress from the room.
   (b) Storage room for major bulk storage of hazardous chemicals and liquids shall be separated from the rest of the building by construction which will afford at least one hour fire resistance rating. Such rooms shall have at least one wall an outside wall of the building and shall be ventilated to the outside. All electrical switches, outlets, wiring, and fixtures shall be in accordance with the State electrical law, rules, and regulations, or with the current edition of the National Electrical Code for such locations. Any interior access doorway of the building shall be ramped or curbed to a height that will contain any flammable liquid spill within the room.
3. Shops and industrial arts:
   (a) Automotive shops and farm mechanics shops, when located beneath any part of a school of non-fire resistive construction, shall have such occupancy removed.
   (b) All other automotive shops and farm mechanics shops shall be separated from the remainder of the building by construction which will afford at least one hour fire resistance rating.
   (c) All other shops shall be separated from the remainder of the building by construction which will afford a one hour fire resistance rating, except that where existing doors to such areas are "C" labeled and ¼ inch wired glass in stationary steel frames are a part of an otherwise one hour rated existing partition, they will not be required to be replaced.
   (d) Where it is impractical to comply with (b) and (c) above, such shops may be protected with approved automatic sprinklers where reasonably smoke-tight walls and doors separate these areas from corridors.
   (e) Self-powered grounds equipment shall be stored in separate buildings of non-combustible construction or in separate rooms meeting the requirements for automotive shops and farm mechanics shops and vented to the outside at floor level.
   (f) Flammable spray coating shall be done only in an approved booth or an approved separate room, either of which shall be properly ventilated and all electrical fixtures, wiring, and outlets shall comply with the National Electrical Code for such locations.
   (g) Shop units shall be adequately ventilated; and where dust from certain types of equipment constitutes a fire hazard, separate exhaust systems shall be provided to discharge it either to the atmosphere or to specially designed dust collectors.
4. Heating Plant Rooms:
   (a) An existing heating plant located beneath a portion of a school building may be replaced but shall not be expanded in capacity or be relocated beneath any part of the school building. Heating plants shall be enclosed by an assembly of materials which will afford one hour fire resistance rating; except that a heating plant room may have its roof and ceiling only of non-combustible materials affording less than one hour fire resistance rating, provided it is not located beneath any portion of a school building, including a combustible roof or attic. Provided the heating plant room is not connected to and, in the opinion of the inspecting authority, is a reasonably safe distance from the school building, these requirements need not apply.
   (b) Where air ducts or pipes penetrate heating plant room walls and ceilings, the construction around the pipes or ducts shall be such as to prevent fire spread through or around the openings. At the point where air ducts pierce heating plant room walls, they shall be euipped with heat actuated self-closing fire dampers.
   (c) All heating plant rooms shall be equipped with a permanently open vent to the outside of the building so that adequate air for proper combustion will be assured.
   (d) Any opening between the heating plant room and the remainder of the building, including a tunnel opening, shall be protected by a "B" labeled fire door and frame assembly, and the door equipped with a self-closing device.
5. Incinerator rooms:

   Incinerators shall be installed in the heating plant rooms, or in other rooms meeting the same requirements of construction and fire protection as a heating plant room.
6. Transformer rooms:
   (a) Transformer rooms, where required shall be constructed in accordance with Article 450 of the National Electrical Code.
   (b) Transformer rooms shall not be used for storage of any kind.

AIR HANDLING SYSTEMS

1. Fan and air handling equipment used for recirculating air in more than one classroom or single instructional area shall be located in a room cut off from other portions of the building by construction having at least one fire resistance rating. Rooms housing fans and air handling equipment shall not be used for any combustible storage.
2. All ducts and plenums employing mechanical means for the movement of air and used for heating and ventilating, including warm air heating systems, plain ventilating systems, air conditioning systems, and exhaust systems, shall be constructed entirely of non-combustible material. Where ducts and plenums of existing systems are constructed, wholly or in part, of combustible materials they shall be reconstructed entirely of non-combustible materials, if possible. Where such revamping or reconstruction is impractical due to design or construction, the inspecting authority may accept the existing installation providing heat actuated fire dampers are installed in each return air duct opening from every room or space.
3. Heat actuated fire dampers shall be installed on the discharge side of each recirculating fan unit and where practicable and feasible there shall be an approved thermostatic device, with a setting not in excess of 125 degrees Fahrenheit, located in the system at a suitable point in the return air duct ahead of the fresh air intake, actuation of which shall open the electrical circuit supplying the fan motor. Where it is impracticable to locate a thermostatic device in the air intake as described above, an approved thermostatic device, actuation of which will open the electrical circuit supplying the fan motor, shall be located at a suitable point in the air duct on the discharge side of the fan.
4. Where existing systems utilize corridors or exitways as return air plenums, the system shall be revamped to eliminate this condition. When such revamping is impractical due to design or construction, the inspecting authority may accept the existing system pro-

vided an approved smoke detector is installed in each separated area of such corridors or exitways to automatically and instantly stop the supply fan or fans. Such smoke detectors shall incorporate visual or audible signals to indicate any trouble which would interfere with proper operation of the devices. Stairways shall not be used as return plenums.

FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS

1. Where manual systems were installed and approved in accordance with the School Building Law and School Bulletin 412 in one-story buildings not exceeding four classrooms, and where electrical, open circuit systems were likewise installed and approved in any school, they will not be required to be replaced. All open circuit fire alarm systems shall be tested daily prior to the building being occupied by students, incorporating a program so that all stations throughout the system will be tested at least once during the week. A record of such daily tests shall be maintained and be made available to the inspecting authorities.
2. All school buildings, except one-story structures not exceeding two classrooms, which are not equipped with any type of fire alarm system, shall install an approved electrically operated, closed circuit, supervised fire alarm system having its electrical supply fused ahead of the main switch or disconnect.
3. Fire alarm stations shall be painted red in color and be clearly marked "FIRE ALARM."
4. Stations shall be located in the areas of the heating plant room, kitchen, public assembly, auditorium stage, and main office as may be required by the inspecting authority. Stations shall be located in corridors so that it will not be necessary to travel more than 100 feet from the door of any room to reach a station on the same floor.
5. A pull box station shall be located in the main office of a school or elsewhere as directed by the local fire authorities and connected directly to the local fire department in localities which are equipped with a pull box system. (This pull box station may be independent of the fire alarm system in the school building if required by municipal authority.)
6. Fire alarm signals shall be located throughout the building so that persons in all areas of the building including high noise areas will be able to hear the signal.
7. Fire alarm signals shall have an auditory sound distinct from other signals in use in the building for other purposes.
8. All new fire alarm equipment shall be listed for its intended use by Underwriters' Laboratories, Incorporated, and the installation shall be in accordance with National Fire Protection Association Pamphlet No. 72, Proprietary Protective Signaling Systems.

ELECTRICAL

1. Exit lights:
   (a) All required exits shall be designated with approved illuminated exit signs, and approved illuminated directional exit signs shall be installed where needed, in school buildings normally used during hours of darkness or in school buildings which normally require artificial illumination for exitways during the day.
   (b) In school buildings not normally used during hours of darkness the inspecting authority may require approved illuminated exit signs and approved illuminated directional exit signs where there may be a reasonable doubt as to the location of the required exit.
   (c) All exitways including vestibules, lobbies, stairways, ramps, passageways, corridors, courts, fire escapes, and the outside of all exits, shall be well lighted whenever the school building is occupied, and shall be so lighted until the students and the public has entirely left the building. Proper guards shall be installed to protect the outside lights.
   (d) Electrically illuminated exit signs shall be installed at all required exits from all auditoriums and gymnasiums and other places of public asembly; and in addition, the inspecting authority may require additional approved emergency lighting facilities so arranged that necessary exit illumination will be automatically maintained for a period of at least one-half hour in the event of failure of the normal lighting of the building. Such additional emergency lighting, subject to the approval of the inspecting authority, may be provided by a system including self-powered electric generator or a system including approved storage battery with suitable provision to keep it automatically charged, or other approved methods which will produce the desired results.
   (e) Exit lighting circuits shall be installed in metal conduit or approved raceway on a separate circuit fused ahead of the main line switch or disconnect.
   (f) No other wiring shall be in the same raceway or conduit which serves the exit lights.
   (g) Exitway lighting circuits from gymnasiums, auditoriums, and other places of public assembly shall be in accordance with the requirements for exit lighting, paragraph (e) above. Exitways include vestibules, lobbies, stairways, ramps, passageways, corridors, courts, fire escapes, and the outside of all exits.
2. Wiring:
   All electrical wiring and apparatus shall be in accordance with the provisions of the State electrical law, rules and regulations, and the current edition of the National Electrical Code.

NOTE: The electrical section is under additional study.

HOT WATER

1. Hot water heaters, other than those electrically or steam heated or any booster heaters for dishwashers, shall be installed in the heating plant room or in an enclosure of like fire resistant construction.
2. Hot water heaters shall be equipped with temperature-pressure relief valves.

GAS

1. A master valve shall be provided in each room where there are three or more gas outlets. This valve shall be conveniently located and easily distinguishable so that it may be readily closed when the room is not in use.
2. All gas heaters shall be vented in an approved manner.
3. The installation, use and maintenance of gas applicances and gas piping shall be in accordance with Pamphlet No. 54, Installation Maintenance and Use of Piping, Appliances and Fittings for City Gas of the National Fire Protection Association, except as specified elsewhere in these regulations.
4. All liquefied petroleum gas (bottled gas) installations shall be in accordance with the State regulations for such use. When such gas supply lines are placed in tunnels, they shall be without joints and the tunnels shall have forced ventilation.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

1. Fire extinguishers shall be of a type approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Incorporated.
2. They shall be housed in a special cabinet or wall rack readily accessible at all times. The cabinet or the wall in the area of the wall rack shall be painted a distinguishing color, preferably red.
3. Extinguishers shall be sized and located as prescribed in the current edition of National Fire Protection Association Pamphlet No. 10.
4. Fire extinguishers of Class "A" type shall be located in corridors, storage areas of combustible materials, wood shops, and on auditorium stages.
5. Fire extinguishers of B, C type shall be located in heating plant rooms, shops, homemaking rooms, chemistry and physics laboratories, kitchens, and garages.
6. No vaporizing liquid type fire extinguishers shall be maintained in any school.
7. It is important to have the right type of fire extinguisher readily available for the kind of fire likely to occur in the particular location. The following information shall be used in selecting and locating fire extinguishers:

   (a) Standpipes and Hose Racks

   General use throughout school buildings—Class A

   Do not use for electrical and flammable liquid fires.

   (b) Soda Acid

   General use throughout school buildings—Class A

   Do not use for electrical and flammable liquid fires.

   (c) Water Pump

   General use throughout school buildings—Class A

   Do not use for electrical and flammable liquid fires.

   (d) Carbon Dioxide

   Near flammable liquid storage, electrical equipment panels, and science laboratory equipment—Class B & C

   Good for use on flammable liquid or electrical fires. Not good for deep seated or smoldering fires.

   (e) Foam

   Near flammable liquid storage, garages, auto mechanics shops—Class A or B

   Good for use on flammable liquid fire and general use. Do not use on electrical fires.

   (f) Dry Chemical

   Near flammable liquid storage, garages, auto mechanics shops—Class B & C

   Good for use on flammable liquid fires and electrical fires.

ADDITIONAL FIRE HAZARDS

No part of these regulations shall be construed so as to prevent proceeding for the abatement of a fire hazard as provided for in Act No. 207, Public Acts of 1941, as amended.

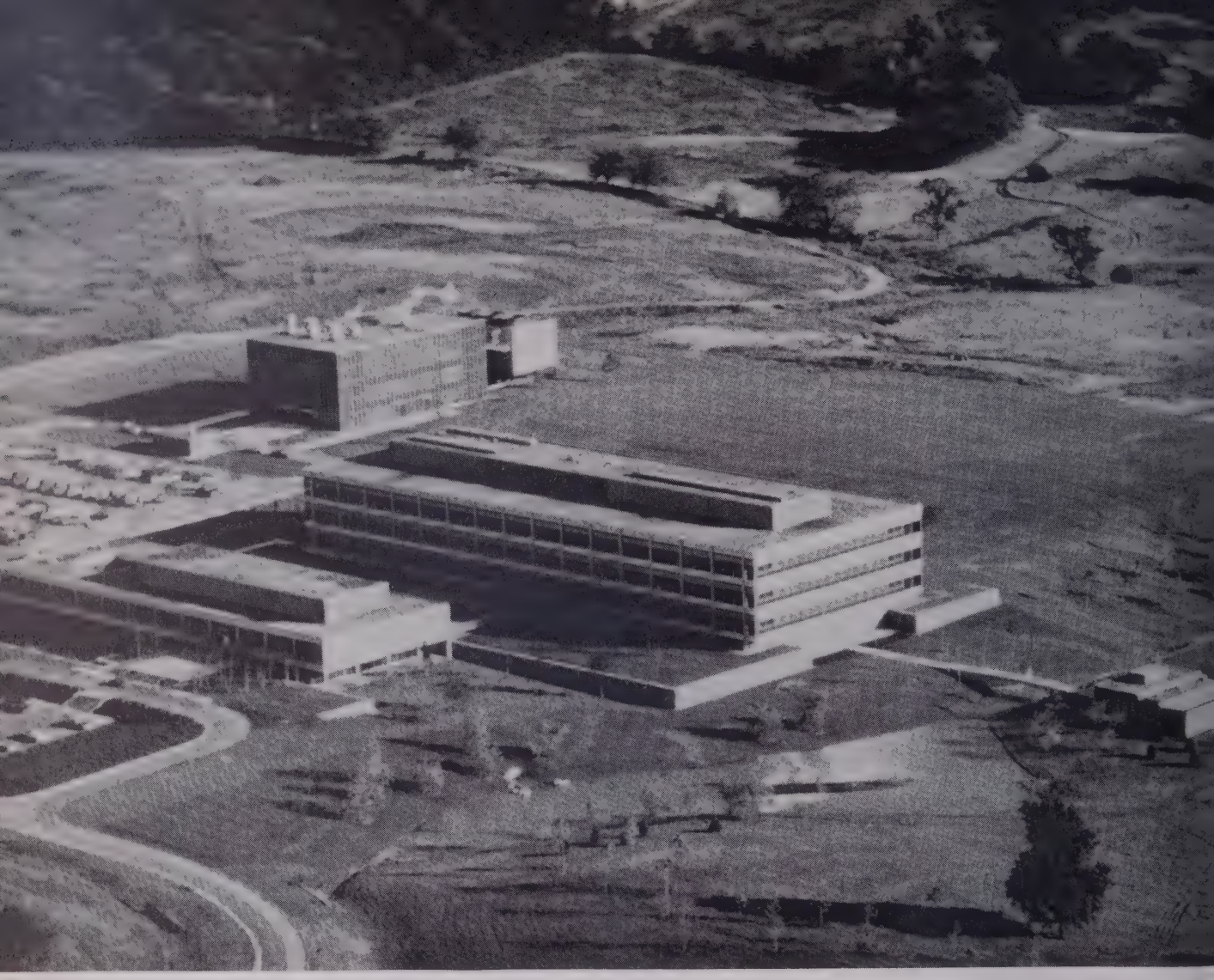
Purves to Resign

Edmund R. Purves, FAIA will resign as Executive Director of The American Institute of Architects on December 31, 1960. During his 11-year tenure of office the Institute has grown from about 3000 members to nearly 14000, with 131 chapters.

Mr. Purves will be succeeded by William H. Schieck, AIA, Vice President of Timber Engineering Co., and former Executive Director of the Building Research Institute, National Academy of Sciences.

William H. Scheick was born Sept. 18, 1905, in Uniontown, Pa. He was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Architecture from Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1928, winning the AIA School Medal upon graduation. He took the degree of Master of Science in Architecture in 1937 from the University of Illinois, winning the Warren Prize in 1931 and becoming the LeBrun Scholar of 1932. Mr. Scheick served as Assistant Professor of Architecture at Oklahoma A & M College, 1929-1930. In 1930, he began teaching architectural design as an Associate at the University of Illinois and continued teaching until 1944 as Associate Professor. Between 1935 and 1942, he practiced architecture in the residential field.

Mr. Scheick served as Director of the Small Homes Council and Professor of Architecture for the University of Illinois from 1944 to 1949. In 1949, he became the first Executive Director of the Building Research Advisory Board of the National Academy of Sciences. In 1951, he became the first Executive Director of the Building Research Institute when it was formed as a membership society for research-minded organizations and individuals of the building industry. From 1958 until the present time, Mr. Scheick has held the post of Vice President in charge of Research and Development for the Timber Engineering Co., a research affiliate of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. He has served as a consultant to Parents' Magazine Family Home Department for 10 years; initiated the Small Homes Council Publication series and the publication programs of the Building Research Advisory Board and the Building Research Institute; has served as Secretary to the City Planning Council of Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, and the University of Illinois, and has been a lecturer on house construction since 1951 for the Stonier Graduate School of Banking at Rutgers University under a program conducted by the American Bankers Association. He is a member of the Washington-Metropolitan Chapter, A.I.A.



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UPPER RIGHT: North west elevation: Administration Building, Laboratory Building and High Pressure Laboratory

RIGHT: North elevation: Power House; low building in front: Solvent Storage Building; at right, Laboratory Building with Administration Building in front of it

BELOW: South east elevation showing Laboratory with Administration Building at far right

All Photos By Lens-Art Photographers, Detroit

Impressive new home office of Mutual Insurance Company of Hartford, Hartford, Connecticut. Architects: Sherwood, Mills & Smith, Stamford, Connecticut. Structural Engineers: Werner-Jensen and Korst, Stamford, Connecticut.

Precast concrete and sand molds make "sculptured walls" come easy!

To achieve the striking design effect pictured here, the architects chose precast concrete. With it they turned the fronting wall of the building into an heroic bas-relief.

Famed sculptor Costantino Nivola "carved" the designs in damp sand. Cast directly from these sand molds in 132 panels, the concrete captured all the detail and rich texture of the original sculpture. Color variations on buff-toned background increase the feeling of depth.

This is just one example of how today's architects are using concrete to create outstanding decorative effects in buildings of every purpose, every size and type.

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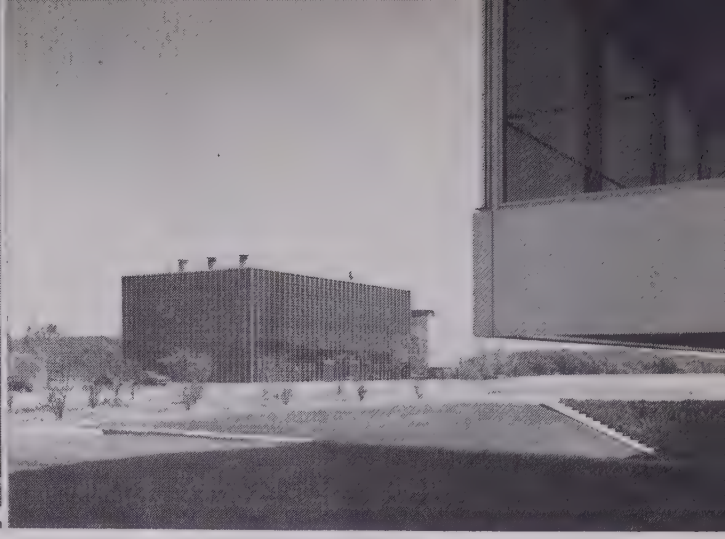

UPPER LEFT: East detail of Laboratory Building with south elevation of Administration Building at right

ABOVE: Northwest elevation of Power House with Laboratory detail at right

ABOVE: Terrace between Administration Building and Laboratory Building

RIGHT: Terrace at north elevation of Administration Building

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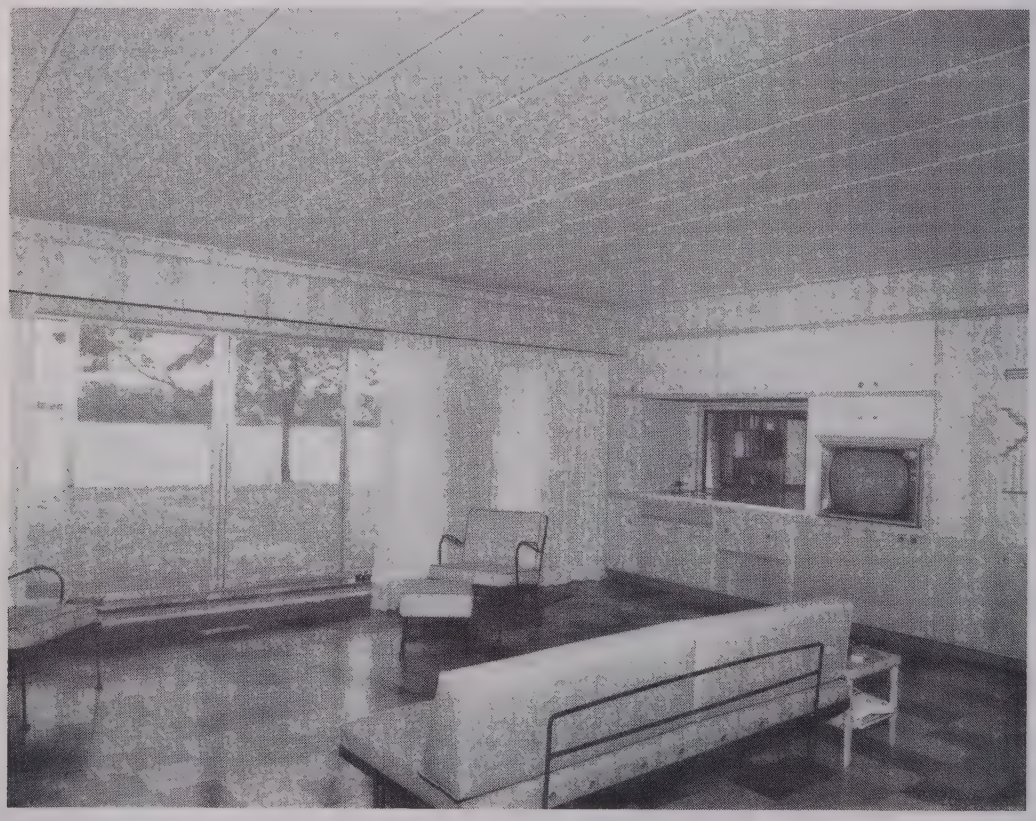

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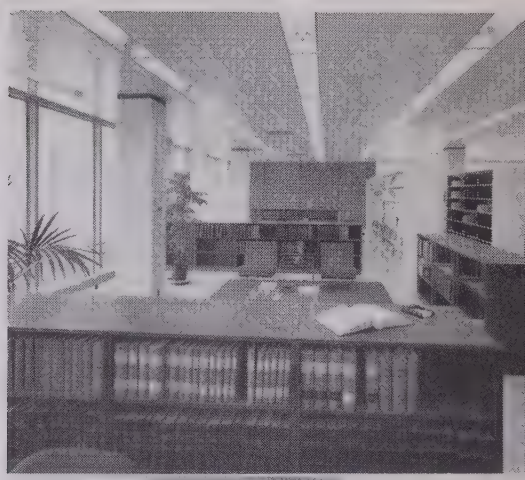
LASTING BEAUTY IN CONCRETE

Lobby in Administration Building

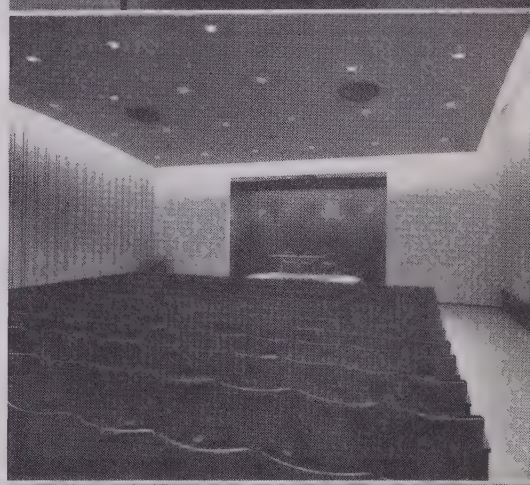


Library in Administration Building

Offices in Laboratory Building

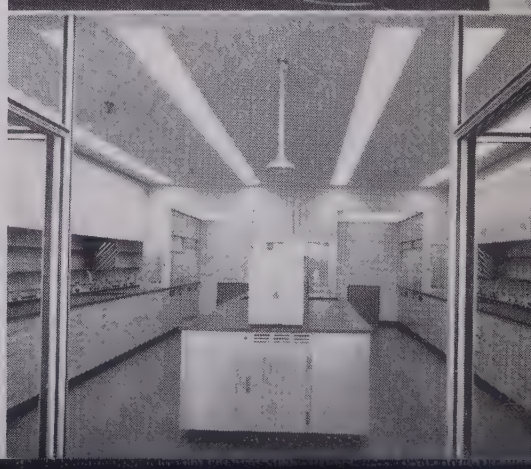
Secretarial Foyer in Administration Building

Conference Room in Administration Building



Auditorium in Administration Building

Cafeteria in Administration Building



Typical Laboratory Room in Laboratory Building

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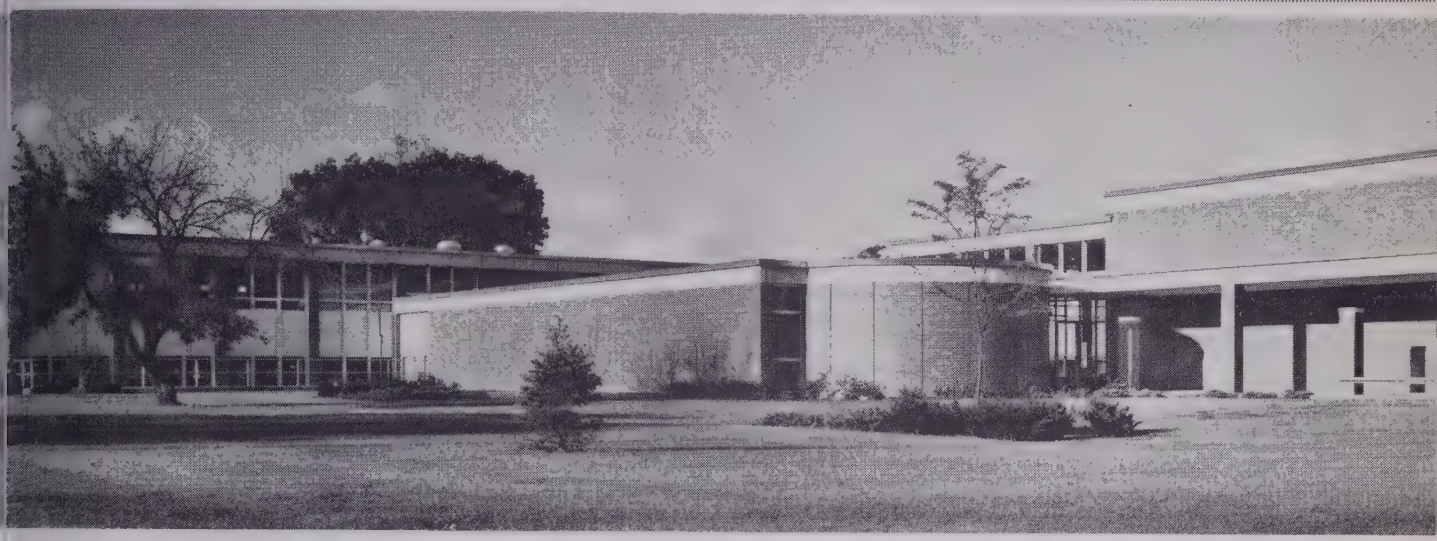

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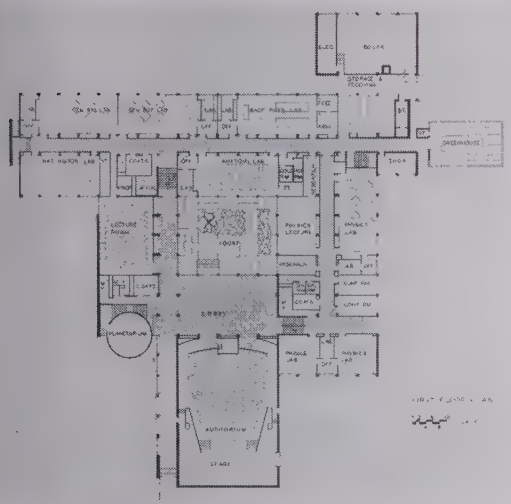

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ALMA, MICHIGAN

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Battle Creek, Michigan

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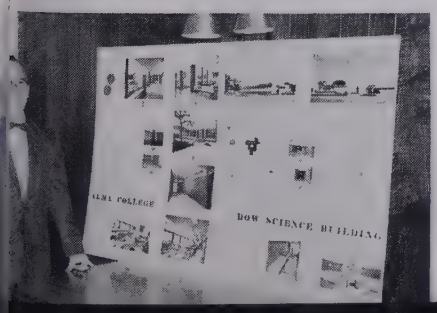

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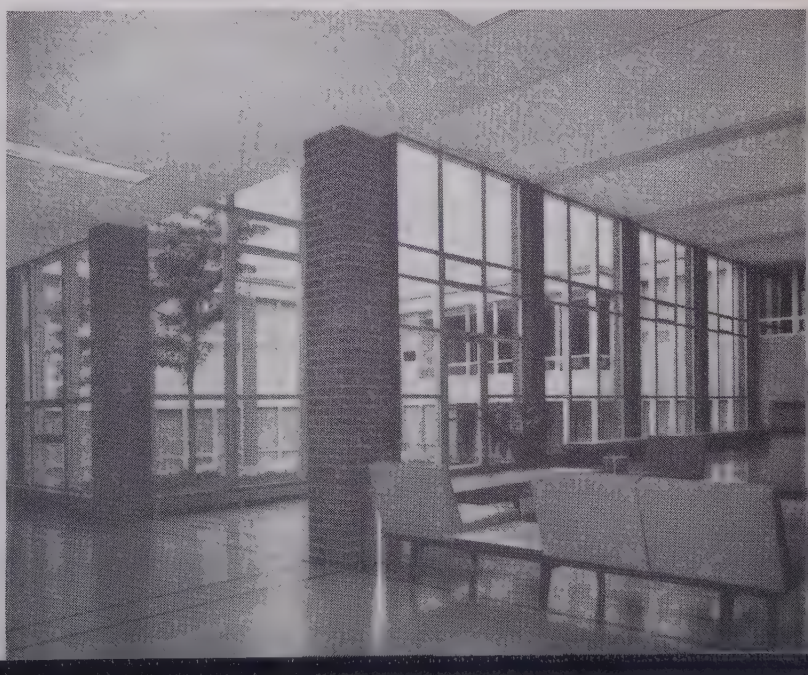

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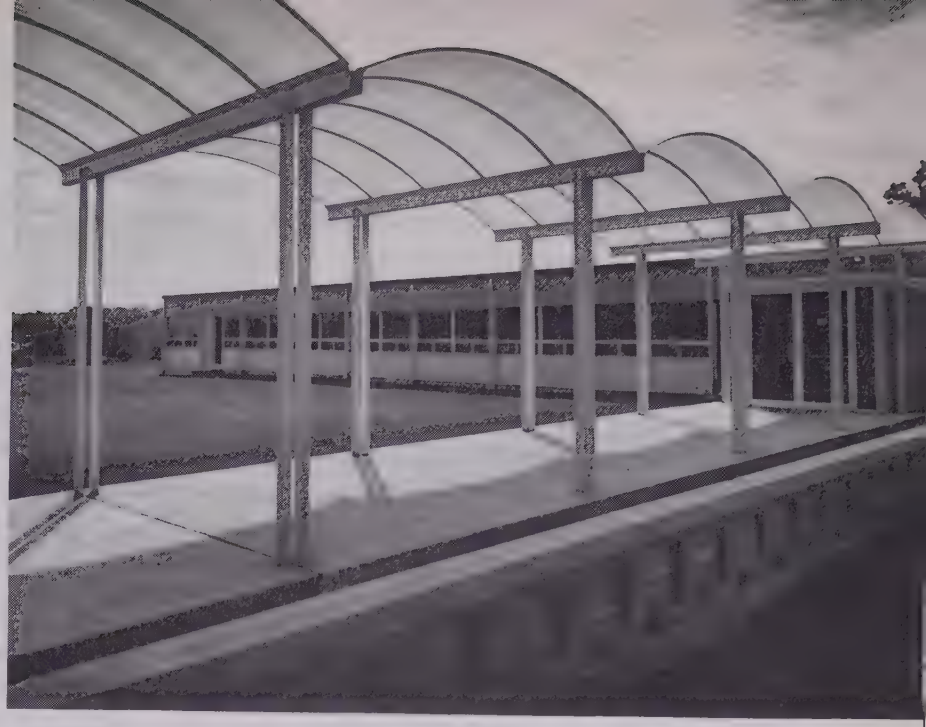

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John Knapp and
Charles A. OBryon
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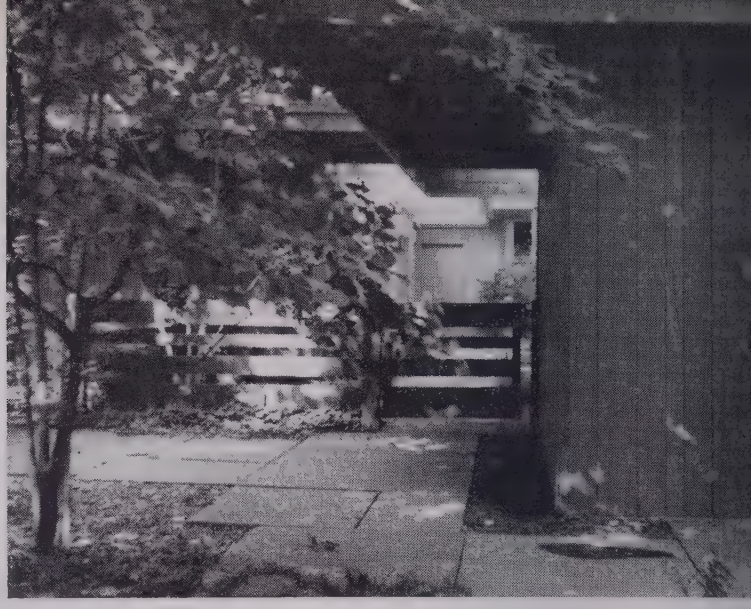

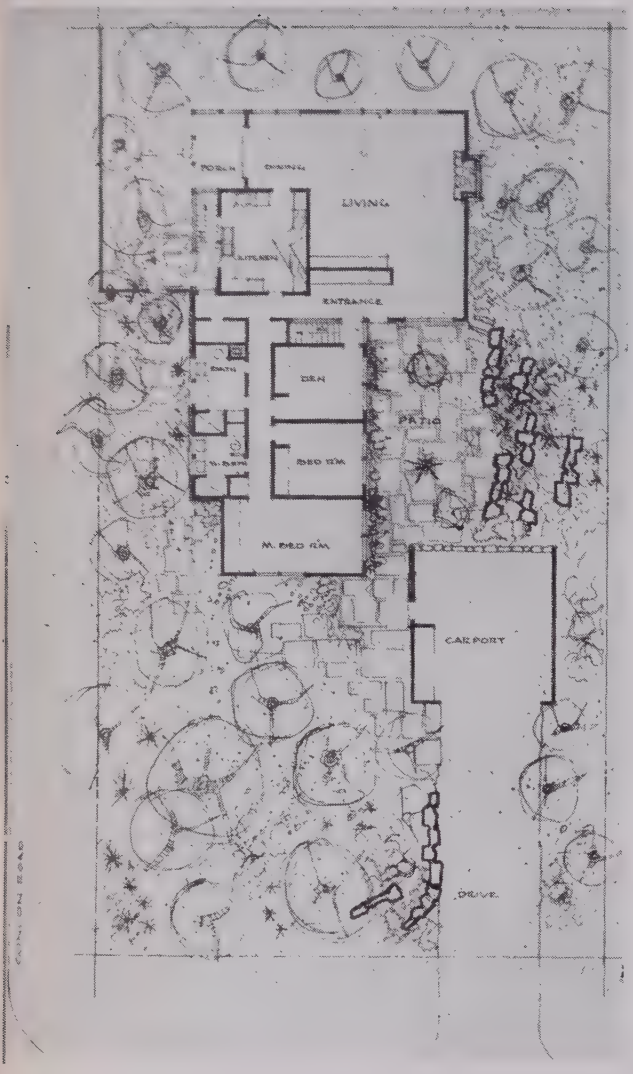

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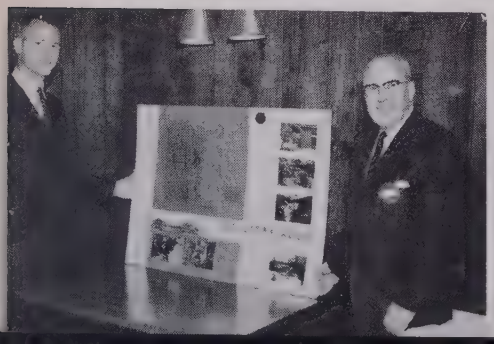

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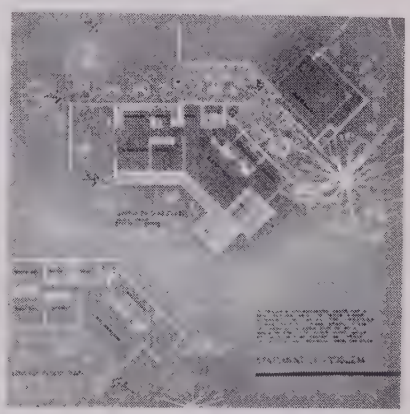
The Camera Shop



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Saginaw Valley Chapter, A.I.A.

Official Publication of the Saginaw Valley Chapter of The American Institute of Architects

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DANIEL W. TOSHACH, Vice President, 1445 W. Delta Drive, Saginaw

ROBERT S. GAZALL, Secretary, 602 Marquette, Flint 4

WILLIAM A. SPEARS, Treasurer, 406 Thompson Street, Saginaw

CLIFFORD E. GIBBS, Director, 5227 S. Dor Highway, Flint 7

By ROBERT S. GAZALL, AIA,
Chapter Correspondent

SAGINAW VALLEY CHAPTER, A.I.A. meeting of October 17, 1960 was held at the Midland Country Club, Midland, Michigan:

Saginaw Valley Chapter, A.I.A. meeting of October 17, 1960 was held at the Midland Country Club, Midland, Michigan:

Frederick Beckbessinger, a fellow architect and colleague of most of the Saginaw area architects has recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday. The area architects are planning to pay tribute to Mr. Beckbessinger as a Nonagenarian.

The program for the evening was presented by the Chapter Affairs Committee, Francis E. Warner of Midland, Chairman. President Vince Boyle acted as moderator in a round robin critique. The main topic of discussion revolved around out-of-town architects, their methods of soliciting work, their qualifications and the relations with the client. Many examples were cited and their methods and techniques were reviewed by the local architects. Many excuses were offered and at times a heated discussion resulted.

It was resolved however, that in order to promote and engender local architects and architecture that architects should not openly criticize members of our own profession, either local or otherwise. Further, that the Local architects should not be afraid to stand up against their competitors and meet the challenge head-on by doing better work, better public relations, better architect-client relations and working that much harder, all on a very high ethical basis.

The American Institute of Architects has granted the Flint area Architects New Chapter Status as of September 30, 1960 and effective as of January 1, 1961.

The Flint Area architects appealed to the American Institute of Architects approximately four years ago hoping for action. Denial was favored at that time, but a standing committee was formed for the Flint Area by the Saginaw Valley Chapter which still remains active and in effect.

Since then the Flint Area architects have organized themselves, with the anticipation that the AIA new structure would have been adopted at the San Francisco Convention and an easy transition could be made.

In May the Saginaw Valley Chapter Executive Committee upon reviewing another appeal from the Flint architects, approved such action unanimously to open a new section of the Chapter and to promote its chartership, due to the fact that the problems involved in the Flint Area are geographical and unique to the local scene. The Chapter went on record with the Institute and requested that a New Chapter be created for the Flint Area.

This thinking and action also fell much in line with the new chapter structure as proposed by the Michigan Society of Architects. The Saginaw Valley Chapter relinquished Genesee and Schiawassee Counties. The Detroit Chapter was petitioned and approval was sanctioned for their relinquishment of Lapeer County.

The Flint Area Architects formulated a Set of by-laws and made official application for Chapter Membership in August.

The Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects at its fall meeting, September 26-30 took the following action:

RESOLVED, That a charter as a chapter of The Institute be and hereby is granted to the Flint Area Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, effective September 30 or such subsequent date as the chapter may select,

RESOLVED, That the territory of the Flint Area Chapter shall be the counties of Genesee, Shiawassee and Lapeer, all in the State of Michigan; and that the charter members shall be those members who have signed the petition for charter plus those who shall indicate a desire to be included prior to the inscription of the charter,

RESOLVED, That the by-laws of the Flint Area Chapter submitted to this meeting of The Board be and hereby are approved.

The Charter Members include Gerald E. Harburn, Clifford E. Gibbs, Auldin H. Nelson, James E. Tomblinson, Donald W. Sellers, Thomas J. Sedgewick, Quentin Garland and Robert S. Gazall.

Presently the Flint Area Chapter anticipates a formal charter presentation in January, however, an orderly and easy transition is to be made from the Saginaw Valley Chapter.

The Chapter's November Meeting will be held on Monday, November 21st at Saginaw. Jack Hallet is Chairman and the Program will feature awards to be made within the Chapter. Too, this will be our annual meeting with the Michigan Society of Architects.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF

MONTHLY BULLETIN, Michigan Society of Architects, published monthly at 120 Madison Avenue, Detroit 26, Michigan for October, 1960.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Talmage C. Hughes, 120 Madison Avenue, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Editor, Talmage C. Hughes, 120 Madison Avenue, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Managing Editor: none. Business Manager: none.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

The name, Monthly Bulletin, Michigan Society of Architects, is owned by Monthly Bulletin, Inc., a subsidiary of the Michigan Society of Architects, a Michigan non-profit corporation. Otherwise, the publication is owned by Talmage C. Hughes, all at 120 Madison Avenue, Detroit 26, Michigan.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: NONE.

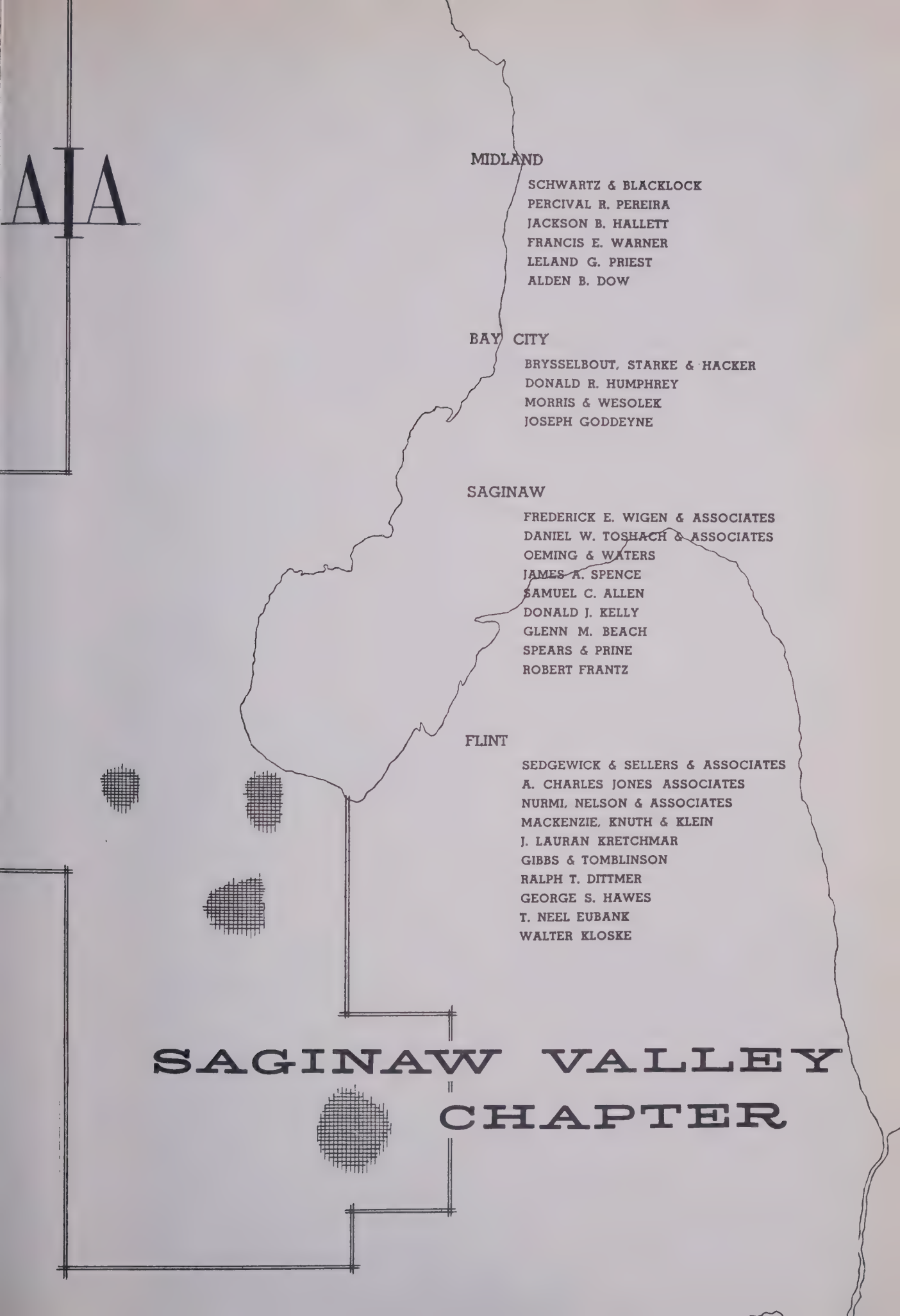
4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required by the act of June 11, 1960 to be included in all statements regardless of frequency of issue.) 4026.

TALMAGE C. HUGHES, Editor and Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of October, 1960 (SEAL)

ELIZABETH ANN STACY,
(My comm. expires Sept. 28, 1964) Notary Public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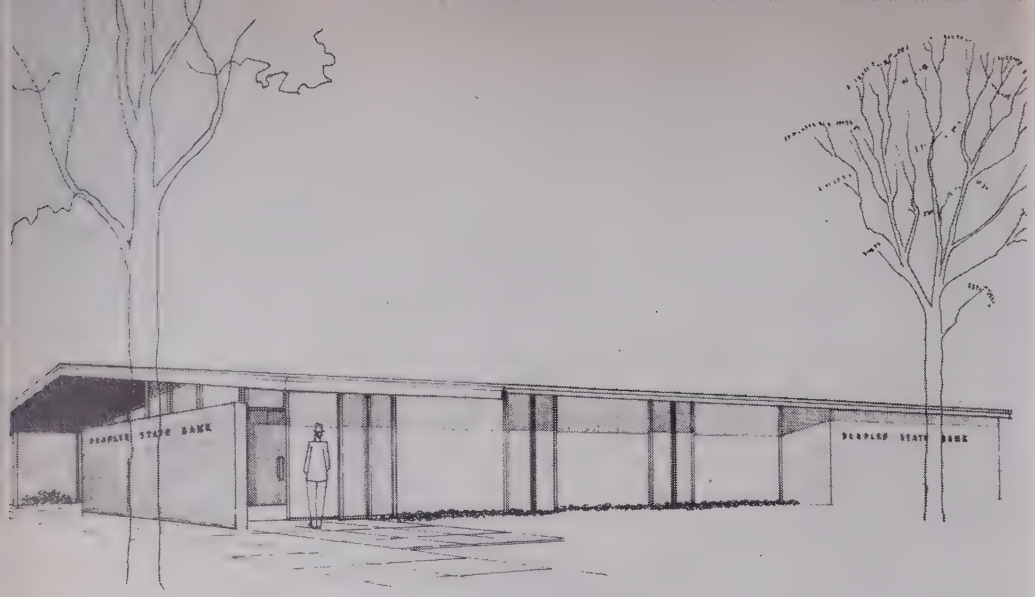

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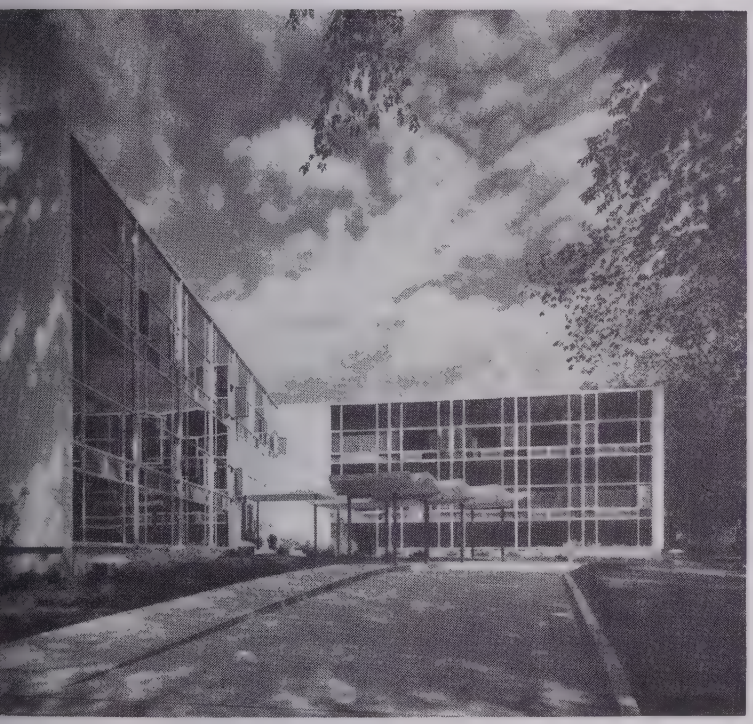

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Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Detroit Chapter, AIA at Northwood Inn, in Berkley, October 12 brought out an attendance of 140 members and guests. The Michigan Society of Architects board of directors met there for most of the day and joined with the chapter for dinner. Detroit Chapter's board met during the afternoon.

Paul B. Brown, Vice President of Harley, Ellington and Day, Inc., Architects and Engineers, was elected President of the Chapter; Earl G. Meyer, Vice President; Lyndon Welch, Secretary; LaVern J. Nelsen, Treasurer and Sol King, Director.

Herbert W. Johe, Frederick J. B. Sevald and Bruce H. Smith were elected to serve as directors on the Board of The Michigan Society of Architects.

Elected Delegates to The Great Lakes Regional Council were Ernest J. Dellar, William Muschenheim, Leo I. Perry, Robert C. Wakely and Robert W. Yokom.

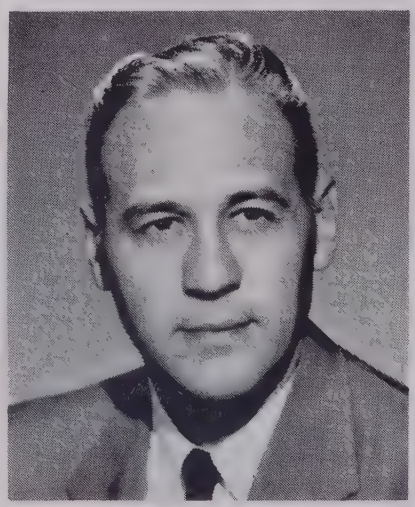
A rising (and rousing) vote of thanks was given to Bob Hastings who remains on the Board as Director and to Gerry Diehl, who goes off the Board.

Mr. Brown was born in Lake City, Minn. on April 20, 1912. He received his early education in Minnesota and Iowa, his BA degree from Oberlin College in 1953, his bachelor of architecture from the University of Michigan in 1936.

He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa at Oberlin and at the U. of M. he was a member of Tau Sigma Delta, Alpha Kappa Delta and Phi Kappa Phi. While at the U. of M. he received the AIA Medal and was awarded the George G. Booth Travelling Fellowship, which provided for six-months travel and study in South America in 1940.

His early experience was gained in Detroit offices and in 1939 he joined the staff of Harley, Ellington and Day, Inc., Architects and Engineers, becoming architectural designer, project administrator and his present position of Vice President of the firm.

From 1942 to 1945 he was in the Military Service, becoming Lieutenant Commander and serving in the Atlantic and Pacific Theatres on the USS Hornet and USS Wasp.



PAUL B. BROWN

Eberle M. Smith, AIA, Head of the Detroit Firm of Eberle M. Smith Associates, Inc., was awarded the 1960 Gold Medal of the Detroit Chapter.

His citation read:

"There are among us those who have erected one or two or three brilliant works to accent the architectural record of our times, but to you, Eberle Minard Smith has been vouchsafed an unbroken period of professional activity, filled with service to your fellows and resulting in countless examples of architecture in which the day-to-day achievements has not deviated from the high plateau established by your vision, skill and taste.

"In all our ranks, no one can be mentioned who has more advanced our profession by every high and honorable means.

"In appreciation, the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects is proud to award to you its Gold Medal for 1960."

Smith, a native of Detroit, was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1927, and after several years in offices of the Detroit area, he entered his own practice in 1935. He has done outstanding work in his field and has received many honors, nationally and locally.

Harold S. Ellington, President of Ha ley, Ellington & Day, Inc., Architec and Engineers, was awarded Honorar Membership in the Chapter. His citatio read:

"Harold S. Ellington has had an i mense influence in our public and civ affairs.

"From a small practice more tho forty years ago to one of the large today is a reflection of the changi fortunes of architecture and engineerin as a whole.

"In our lifetime his firms have sign ficantly contributed to the advancemer of the practice of our professions.

"Throughout this country and abroa the accomplishments of Harold Ellingto place him in the forefront of leade in his field.

"We respect him for his integrity an regard him with genuine affection, f there is in such virtues a measure greatness.

"He has fought steadily, and ofte fiercely, to advance the stature of a of us who labor in the vinyard of th field of building.

"In recognition of these and othe qualities, the Detroit Chapter of Th American Institute of Architects award to Harold Slaight Ellington its Honorar Membership."

Walter L. Couse, Registered Profe sional Engineer and General Contracto of Detroit, was awarded Honorable Mer bership in The Chapter.

His citation read:

"Walter Learned Couse, Engineer an Builder has constructed a temple th is dear to our hearts. He has com to occupy a place in our affection an esteem that few have attained.

"In the execution of our designs h has lifted our art to a new order magnitude.

"His long and distinguished caree has been the natural reward of on who has built on a firm foundation.

"Architects welcome the opportuni of working with him, for with his know edge, honesty, integrity and ability, su cess of a project is assured.

"His contributions to architecture, eng neering and building, both locally an

nationally, have added much to the better conditions which we now enjoy.

"In appreciation of his many fine qualities, we do ourselves honor in awarding Walter Learned Couse this Honorary Membership in the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects."

President Robert F. Hastings called upon William Muschenheim Chairman of The Chapter's Committee on Education, who made the following awards:

Detroit Chapter's 1960 Honor Awards Program:

First Honor Award to Meathe, Kessler & Associates, Inc. for the Beckwith Residence in Farmington, Michigan.

Second Honor Awards to Albert Kahn Associated Architects & Engineer, Inc. for the Ford Hospital Parking Structure.

Honorable Mention to Louis G. Redstone, Inc. for Wonderland Shopping Center.

Honorable Mention to Albert Kahn Associated Architects & Engineers, Inc. for the National Bank of Detroit.

Honorable Mention to Meathe, Kessler & Associates, Inc. for the Mt. Clemens Public Housing Project.

President Hastings recognized Clair W. Ditchy, FAIA, past President of The Institute, who spoke briefly about the progress made in recent years by the Chapter and the Institute.

He also called upon our member, Linn Smith, Great Lakes Regional Director, who reported briefly on the most recent Institute Board meeting in Las Vegas. He said two new chapters in Michigan were approved, centered in Lansing and Flint.

The President called upon C. A. OBryon, President of the Michigan Society of Architects, who reported on the Society's Board meeting at Northwood Inn, which lasted most of the day. OBryon introduced MSA Directors who were present and reported on the affairs of the Society in general.

Altogether, this was a delightful evening, an opportunity to honor those among us who have contributed so much to our profession.

Right: top to bottom—President Hastings presenting awards to Eb Smith, Walter Couse and Harold Ellington, and William Muschenheim presenting plaques to Sol King of the Kahn organization and Bill Kessler.

Detroit Chapter's Next Meeting

ROLLO GILLESPIE WILLIAMS, Lighting Consultant and Director of Color Research, Century Lighting, Inc., New York City, will be the speaker at the annual joint meeting of the Detroit Chapter, American Institute of Architects and the Illuminating Engineering Society, Michigan Section, Thursday, November 17. His subject will be "Spectral Quality in Applied Lighting."

The meeting will be held at The Engineering Society of Detroit, 100 Farnsworth Avenue. A reception with complimentary refreshments, will be held at 6:00, dinner will be served at 6:30 and the program will begin at 8:00 P. M.

This is the annual joint meeting of Detroit Chapter, AIA and the Illuminating Engineering Society, Michigan Section.

Mr. Williams, a Fellow of both the Illuminating Engineering Society of this country and of Great Britain, has distinguished himself as an authority on lighting and has been consultant on many important projects in the U. S., Canada and Europe, including the Brussels World's Fair, the American Exhibition in Moscow, extension of the Royal York, Hotel, Toronto, etc.

Rollo G. Williams is a member of IES' National Committee for Theatre and TV Lighting; Chairman of its National Subcommittee for Educational and Community Theatre Stages, and Vice Chairman of its New York Section. He is also Chairman of the U. S. National Committee of the International Commission on Illumination, which has to do with lighting for photography, motion picture production, TV studios and theatre stages. He lectures on architectural lighting at Columbia University in New York City.

Mr. Williams will illustrate his lecture with color slides of important projects.

AIA

DETROIT CHAPTER

GERMANY, KLEES & BLIVEN, INC. is the name of a new film of architects and engineers with offices at 18650 West McNichols Road, Detroit 19, Michigan.

The film is composed of A. Robert Bliven, AIA; Octivious Germany, registered mechanical engineer and Richard Klees, registered electrical engineer.

Bliven is a graduate of Lawrence Institute of Technology, with the degree of bachelor of architectural engineering. While in school he was a member of the LIT student chapter, AIA. After graduation he became an associate member of the Detroit Chapter, AIA, while working for Boddy, Benjamin & Associates, Architects and Enigneers; Wiedmaier & Gay and Maxwell Wright. Following this he was in his own individual practice in Birmingham, Michigan. He became a member of The American Institute of Architects, its Detroit Chapter and the Michigan Society of Architects in 1956.

Germany is a graduate of the University of Michigan and Klees graduated from Wayne State University.

The firm is now engaged on work for the U. S. Corps of Engineers, and commercial and industrial work. They also do a considerable amount of residential work.

Michigan Society of Architects has sponsored a display of members' school buildings at a meeting of Michigan Association of School Boards in Grand Rapids October 6 and 7, 1960, it is announced by Clarke E. Harris, AIA, Chairman of the Society's School Building subcommittee.

John Haro, AIA has been appointed chief architectural designer of Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers Inc., it is announced by Sol King, president.

Haro, a 1950 graduate of the College of Architecture and Design, University of Michigan, holds a master's degree in architecture from Harvard University, earned in 1955.

He joined the Kahn organization in 1955, was made an associate in 1957. In 1959-60 he traveled and studied in Europe under Harvard's Arthur W. Wheeler Fellowship.

Among the designs of the firm for which he was responsible is the new National Bank of Detroit.

He is a member of The American Institute of Architects, its Detroit Chapter, the Michigan Society of Architects, and Tau Beta Sigma, honorary architectural fraternity.

Letters

BULLETIN:

Aloha from Hawaii. This is the first opportunity I have had to inform you that I have relocated permanently here in the islands. I have established a branch consulting office for Laucomer, Manser and Brown, of whom San Brown is a good friend of yours.

Conditions here in Honolulu are everything I, and I and I am sure you, have ever imagined. Opportunities seem to be unlimited for those with foresight and imagination. The architecture of the islands is fresh but construction methods have become stereotyped. There has been considerable interest shown toward the selection of the architects to design the new state capital. Regardless, of the final design, criticism will be abundant as with every project of this sort.

Should you be interested in any further first hand information, I am sure Mr. Brown will be more than happy to fill you in on information about conditions here.

Please forward the monthly bulletin to my office here as I have no intention of dropping my Michigan membership. You will hear from me from time to time and I would appreciate publication of this letter in some future issue as a means of informing my Detroit colleagues of my whereabouts.—ROBERT E. WIESE, AIA, 577 Alexander Young Building, Honolulu, Hawaii.

BULLETIN:

As soon as I landed in France I had to leave for Portugal where the General Assembly of the International Institute of Architects took place. After that I visited Spain. This is the reason I delayed in thanking you for your friendly reception in Detroit.

Your presence during our visit and the tours arranged for us were of tremendous professional help. On behalf of the group, and on my own behalf, I should like to express our profound gratitude. We shall always remember the great architectural achievements of the City of Detroit.

I want to thank you once again for your kindness of which I keep a very pleasant memory.—PAUL PICOT, Union of International Architects, French Section.

The Age of The Architect

Continued from Oct. Issue

According to the professional code no man can serve two masters. Thus the design and building process are kept separate, and the architect acts as the agent of the owner in inspecting and checking on the work of the contractor.

Architectural design — whether it involves a house, a school, bank, or any other type of structure — generally falls in four stages. The first or "schematic" design stage involves consultations with the client. He must state what is to happen in the building. How many people will do it and how will it be done? What result is expected? In a house, for example, the manner and habits of the family are more important to the design process than the client's real or imagined feelings about types of materials and color of draperies. Here, clear and direct communication between client and architect are of paramount importance.

Also important is the site, its grade, soil condition, shape, and size. It will affect the building design and its orientation, and so will the local climate, sun load, amount of rainfall and available light, and a host of other environmental factors.

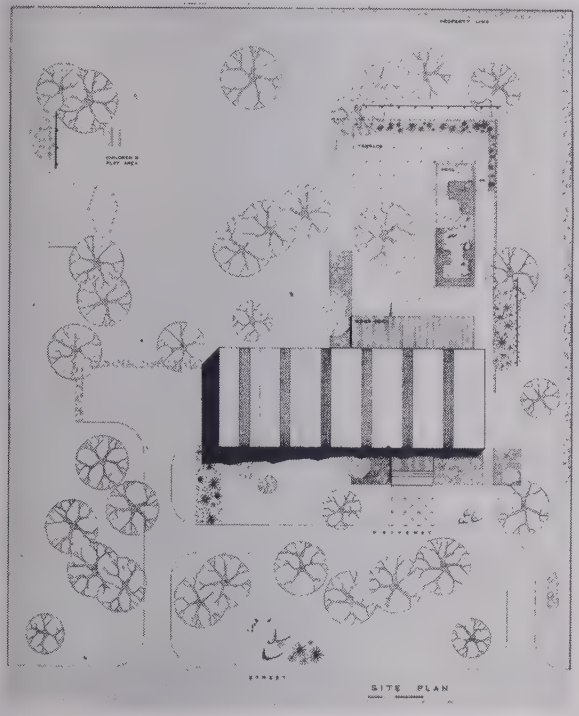
From this accumulation of data develops the preliminary drawings. In this second stage, drawings are prepared to show the general plan and how it fits the site. Recommendations are made to the client on construction methods, use of materials, and mechanical systems and equipment. An estimate of cost and outline of building specifications are prepared. After the client approves this, the third or "construction documents" phase begins.

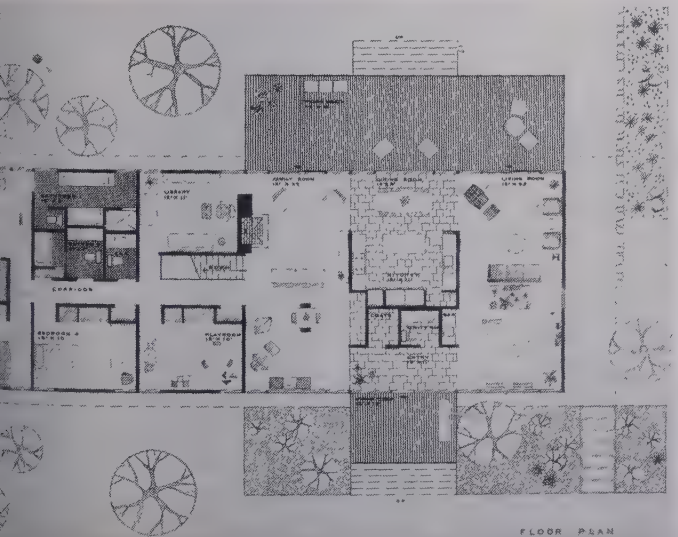
Detailed working drawings are made to illustrate all essential architectural, structural, and mechanical work. These drawings, together with others showing interior space arrangements, building elevations, cross-sections, and details are accompanied by specifications outlining the materials to be used and the required levels of craftsmanship. The fourth phase is the construction itself. The architect directs tests of the quality of materials, checks contractors' shop drawings, and inspects the work as it goes on. He keeps the client informed on progress, checks costs, and approves contractors' applications for payment. When satisfied that the job is done, the architect certifies to that effect.

In large-scale community design projects, of course, the architect, and sometimes teams of architects, work closely with city planners, sociologists, and many types of construction specialists

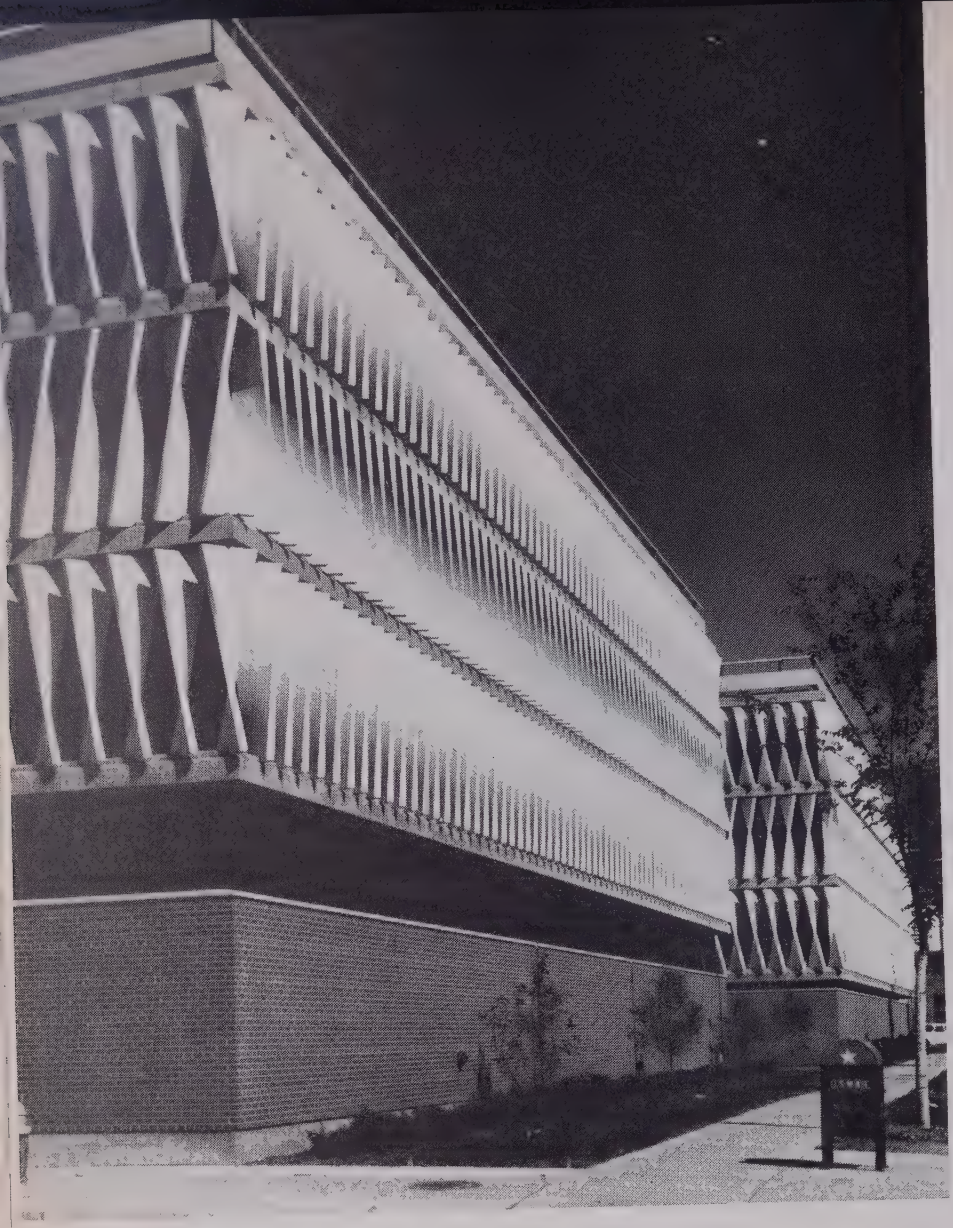
FIRST HONOR AWARD
DETROIT CHAPTER AIA
1960 HONOR AWARDS
PROGRAM
BECKWITH RESIDENCE
FARMINGTON, MICHIGAN

Meathe, Kessler &
Associates, Inc.
Grosse Pointe, Michigan
Architects





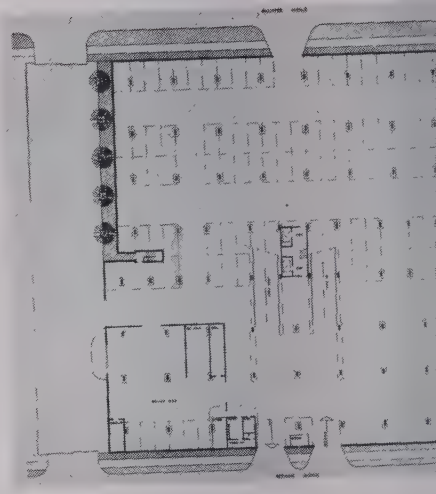
Baltazar Korab Photos



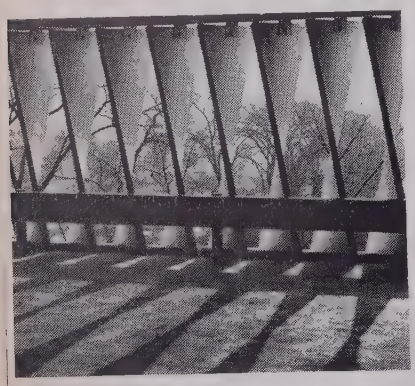
J. Nachbar

SECOND HONOR AWARD
DETROIT CHAPTER AIA
1960 HONOR AWARDS PROGRAM
HENRY FORD HOSPITAL
PARKING STRUCTURE
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Albert Kahn
Associated Architects
& Engineers, Inc.
Detroit, Michigan
Architects

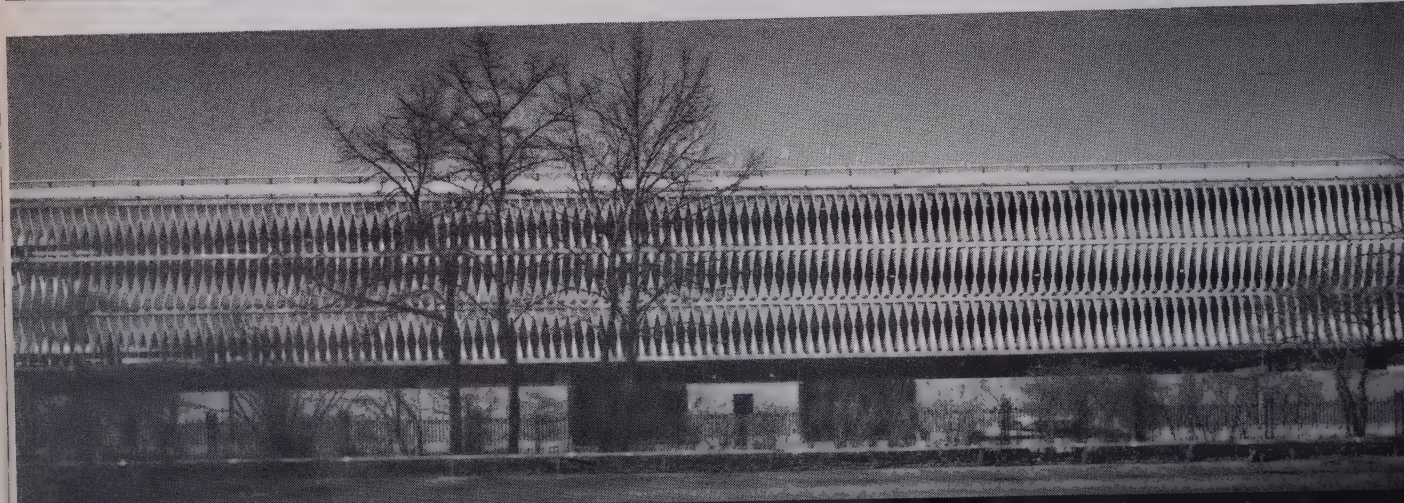


Right:
First Floor
Plan



J. Nachbar

Baltazar Kora



David R. Kitz Photos

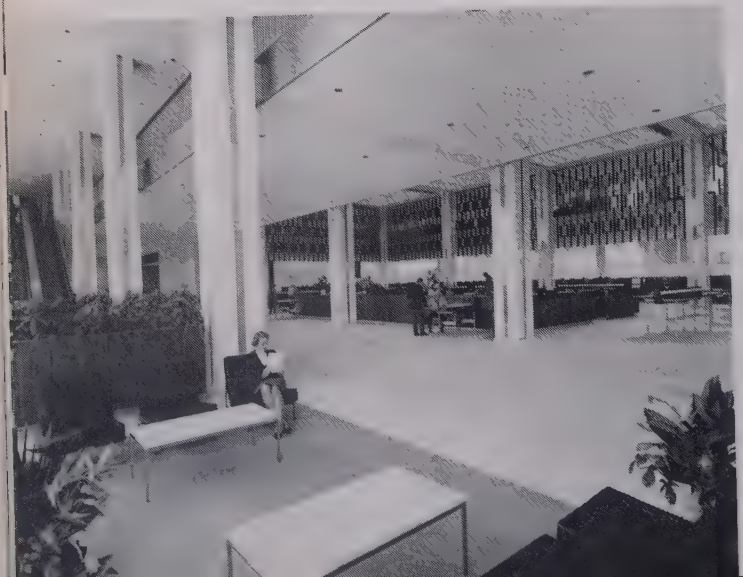
HONORABLE MENTION
DETROIT CHAPTER AIA
1960 HONOR AWARDS PROGRAM
WONDERLAND SHOPPING CENTER
LIVONIA, MICHIGAN

Louis G. Redstone, Architects, Inc.
Avner Naggar, Associate Architect
The Late Allan G. Agree, Associate Arch.
Detroit, Michigan
Architects

HONORABLE MENTION
DETROIT CHAPTER AIA
1960 HONOR AWARDS PROGRAM
NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

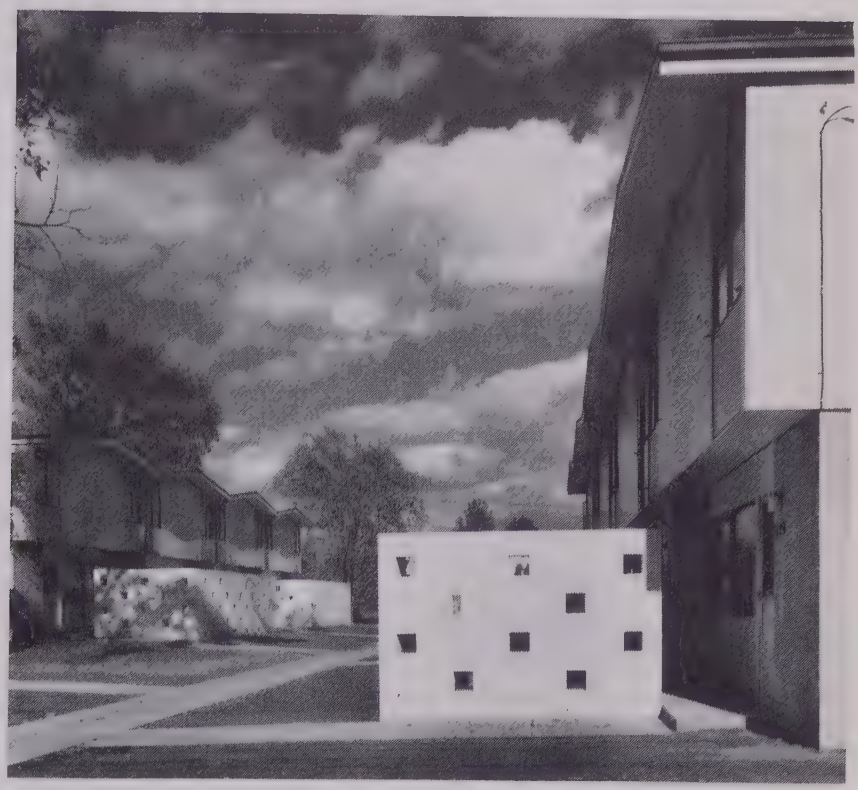
Albert Kahn Associated
Architects & Engineers, Inc.
Detroit, Michigan
Architects

Baltazar Korab Photos

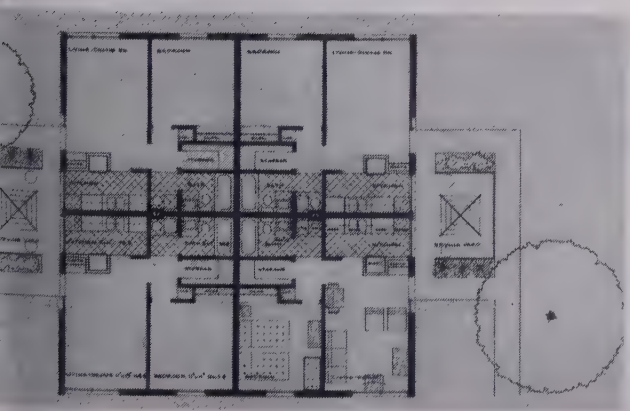


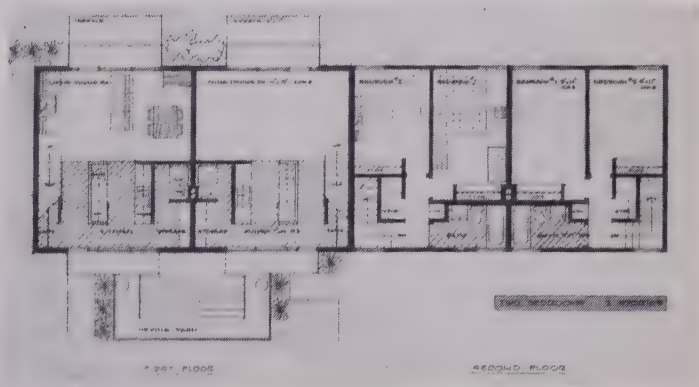
HONORABLE MENTION
DETROIT CHAPTER AIA
1960 HONOR AWARDS PROGRAM
MT. CLEMENS PUBLIC
HOUSING PROJECT
MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN

Meathe, Kessler &
Associates, Inc.
Grosse Pointe, Michigan
Architects



Balcazar Korab Photos





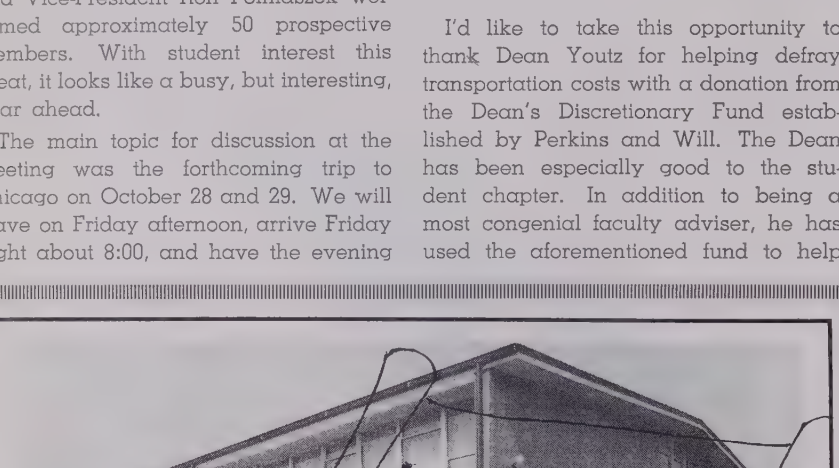
U. of M. Student Chapter, A.I.A.

After a much-needed vacation, the members of the student chapter are back in business. The first meeting of the year, on September 28, was encouraging to say the least. President Tony Foust and Vice-President Ron Polniaszek welcomed approximately 50 prospective members. With student interest this great, it looks like a busy, but interesting, year ahead.

The main topic for discussion at the meeting was the forthcoming trip to Chicago on October 28 and 29. We will leave on Friday afternoon, arrive Friday night about 8:00, and have the evening to our selves. Saturday we'll be up bright and early for an all-day tour of some of Chicago's architectural masterpieces. Professor Leonard K. Eaton will be our guide for most of the trip. Let's hope the tour will be as enlighting as one of his history lectures. Highlights of the trip will be a tour through the office of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, the campus of I. I. T., and Robie House.

I'd like to take this opportunity to thank Dean Youtz for helping defray transportation costs with a donation from the Dean's Discretionary Fund established by Perkins and Will. The Dean has been especially good to the student chapter. In addition to being a most congenial faculty adviser, he has used the aforementioned fund to help us out when we needed it, such as sending a delegate to the student convention in Berkley, California last May.

Next month we will give a more detailed report on the Chicago trip, plus a report of the first formal meeting of the year—THOMAS ADRIAN LANGIU



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Bowling

RALPH R. CALDER TAKES OVER FIRST PLACE — SMITH, HINCHMAN GRYLLS DIPS INTO SECOND PLACE

The warm-up jackets, Carter glove and Zajdel orbit ball were of no help t the Smith, Hinchman & Grylls team a the champs took their first real beatin of the season. Led by that youthfu stylist Nick Poma the Robert J. Davi team showed Bob Gardner's boys a fe tricks in bowling, by outrolling and wi ning two games to one for a total three points and pushed them out first place, a position they held sinc opening night.

Ralph Calder's team taking advantag of the champs set back, moved into fir place by beating Ed Holochak's A I. team. This Calder team led by the Captain Bob Calder and their young sta Frank Johnson are beginning to mak their presence felt.

In general, the boys are beginning t find the new alleys to their liking an looking at the team standings and ind vidual averages it looks like a rea tough battle to the very end — no tea is a cinch.

Detroit Architectural Bowling League Standings — Oct. 7th

		Won	Los
1.	RALPH R. CALDER	17	3
2.	SMITH, HINCHMAN & GRYLLS	16	4
3.	McGRATH & DOHMEN	14	6
4.	HERMAN & SIMONS	14	6
5.	HARLEY, ELLINGTON & DAY	13	7
6.	LESTER H. DAVIES	12	8
7.	DIEHL & DIEHL	11	9
8.	ROBERT J. DAVIS	10½	9
9.	SNYDER & McLEAN	9	11
10.	ALBERT KAHN	8	12
11.	A. I. A.	7	13
12.	BODDY, BENJAMIN WOODHOUSE	7	13
13.	ALBERT SMITH	6½	13
14.	MICH. TESTING ENGINEERS	6	14
15.	H. E. BEYSTER	5	15
16.	GIFFELS & ROSSETTI	4	16

TEAM HIGH 3

ROBERT J. DAVIS	28
HERMAN & SIMONS	28
SMITH, HINCHMAN & GRYLLS	28

TEAM HIGH 1

SMITH, HINCHMAN & GRYLLS	10
HERMAN & SIMONS	10
ALBERT KAHN	9

IND. HIGH 3		IND. HIGH 1	
BABIJ	686	GLINZ	2
GLINZ	618	GUSTAFSON	2
SMOLKY	611	BAILEY	2

THE 12 HIGH AVERAGE BOWLERS

1.	BABIJ	9	552	1816
2.	McGRATH	12	575	2304
3.	GLINZ	12	595	2239
4.	SMOLKY	12	524	2236
5.	FORTE	12	610	2220
6.	GUSTAFSON	12	570	2197
7.	ZAJDEL	9	520	1655
8.	OTTO AUCH	6	...	1096
9.	BAILEY	12	590	2165
10.	R. L. GARDNER	9	551	1620
11.	CALDER	12	533	2150
12.	JAROS	6	538	1077

MSA

MICHIGAN ITEMS

TWO UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN FACULTY MEMBERS, assistant professor Joseph J. Wehrer and research associate Harold Borkin of the College of Architecture and Design, have been named joint winners of a $10,000 prize in the nationwide competition to design a Roosevelt Memorial at Washington, D. C., it is announced by the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Commission.

Wehrer and Borkin were among six competitors who may now enter the final stage of the competition to be judged in December. The winner in that contest will receive an award of $50,000. Two years ago Wehrer and Borkin were winners in the Toronto City Hall competition.

"ARCHITECTURE: DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY" is the title of an exhibition at the Bloomfield Art Association galleries, 361 N. Woodward Avenue, in Birmingham, Mich., which opened October 16 and will continue through November 12, 1960.

Drawings, photographs and models are used to emphasize structural motifs and the interrelationship and influence of technology and materials on architecture as an art form.

Many architects of the area are represented in the exhibition, of which Frederick G. Stickel and Anthony R. Moody, both members of The American Institute of Architects, are members of the exhibition committee. They gave an illustrated talk on the exhibition on October 26.

COMPREHENSIVE ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS announces the removal of their offices to 1383 S. Inkster Road, Inkster, Michigan. The telephone number remains the same—LOgan 5-6297.

The offices were formerly at 646 Inkster Road.

Principals of the firm are Karl C. Nelson, AIA; Thomas F. Hayes, Jr., PE, and J. David Weage, PE.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND HOMEOWNERS can gain national recognition for their outstanding houses in the sixth annual Homes for Better Living program, sponsored by The American Institute of Architects in cooperation with Life and House & Home magazines.

Any house or garden apartment (walk-up), designed by a registered architect, and built in any of the 50 states since January 1, 1958, is eligible for entry.

Awards will be made in three categories: Custom-built houses, designed for a specific client; merchant-built house, built for sale, and garden apartments, built for sale, rental or as cooperatives.

Award-winning designs will be announced during the AIA convention in Philadelphia in April, published in the two magazines and exhibited throughout the U. S.

Deadline for entries is January 27, 1961. Entry blanks may be obtained by writing The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Ave., NW, Washington 6, D. C.

SMITH + SMITH / ASSOCIATES is the new name of the former Smith + Smith / Architects, a change in name and location reflecting enlarged staff and facilities.

The new location is at 4268 North Woodward Avenue in Royal Oak. The telephone numbers: LIberty 9-1710 and JOrdan 6-8724.

Personnel: Bruce H. Smith, Neal B. Smith, Roy I. Albert, Edward W. Gabert and William Lyman. All are members of the American Institute of Architects.

ARTHUR O. MORAN, Chairman of the Michigan Society of Architects 47th annual convention committee, announces the appointment of sub-committee chairmen as follows:

Robert W. Yokom, vice chairman; A. Robert Bliven, registration; John V. Sheoris, general design; Ralph N. Holzhauer, products exhibits; James R. Livingston, entertainment; Phillip A. Nicholas, publicity; Ernest J. Dellar, architectural exhibits; Mrs. Hurless E. Bankes, ladies' activities; Paul Tilds, finance, John A. Allen, draftsmen's competition.

Talmage C. Hughes, LaVern J. Nelsen and James B. Morison are members of the advisory council.

The convention will be held at Detroit's Sheraton-Cadillac hotel April 5, 6 and 7, 1961.

THE J. AND G. DAVERMAN COMPANY, GRAND RAPIDS, architectural and engineering firm, has instituted an annual $1,000 award to an outstanding senior or graduate architectural student, or young practicing architect, according to Dean Philip N. Youtz of The University of Michigan College of Architecture and Design.

The Daverman Honor Award in Architecture will enable the recipient to do graduate work in a related field such as design, planning structures, mechanical equipment, research, and landscaping, Dean Youtz reports.

Purpose of the award is to raise the professional level of the architectural field. The criterion to be followed in selecting a candidate will be his ability to make an outstanding contribution to the profession.

"The unique feature about this proposed fellowship is that its purpose is to benefit the profession," Dean Youtz says. "Practicing architects have an unusually difficult role to perform, and I would like to think that we may be able to find students capable of helping us to cope with some of the pressing problems involved in architectural design."

The first award will be made at the close of the 1960-61 school year. Details of the nominating procedure will be determined at a later date.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS has just issued charters for two new chapters in Michigan—the Flint Area Chapter, and the Mid-Western Chapter, and the Mid-Michigan Chapter, centered at Lansing. Richard C. Frank, AIA, 600 Hallister Building, Lansing 8, is President of the Mid-Michigan Chapter, and Robert Gazall, AIA, 602 Marquette Building, Flint, is Secretary of the Flint Area Chapter.

CHARLES A. OBRYON, of Grand Rapids, president of the Michigan Society of Architects, has been named a member of The American Institute of Architects Committee on Structure of the Institute, it is announced by Linn Smith, AIA, of Birmingham, Regional Director of the Institute's Great Lakes District.

OBryon's committee will study and make recommendations for reorganization of the national body.

PHILIP N. YOUTZ, AIA has been elected by the Board of Directors of the Detroit Chapter, American Institute of Architects as a Director to serve on the Board of the Michigan Society of Architects, it is announced by Paul B. Brown, Chapter President. He succeds Lyall H. Askew, who resigned.

Youtz, Dean of the College of Arichitecture and Design, University of Michigan, is the inventor of the lift-slab system of reinforced concrete.

MRS. LOIS J. ACKER, Administrative Assistant and staff member of the firm of George L. Dahl, Architects and Engineers, of Dallas, Texas, was elected President of the National Association of Women in Construction at its Fifth Annual Convention in Amarillo, Texas recently.

Others elected included Mrs. Mary DeCamp, of the office of Windrom, Haglund & Venable, Architects, of Memphis, Tenn., First Vice President, and Mrs. Dorothy Vanderhyde, of Paderewski, Mitchell, Dean & Associates, Architects, of San Diego, Calif.

Mrs. Acker, currently President of the Dallas Chapter, NAWC, has been with the Dahl firm since 1932. She has been active in social, civic and business organizations for several years.

The NAWC has 1,746 members, was organized in Fort Worth, Texas in 1953, was granted a national charter in 1955.

Notice of Proposed Change in by-laws, Michigan Society of Architects

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Michigan Society of Architects held on October 12, 1960, approval was voted to change Article III, Section I, Annual Meeting, which now reads:

"There shall be an Annual Meeting of the Society held each year during the month of March, at a time and place designated by the Board . . . "

It was voted to change the words, "month of March" to the word "spring."

Purpose of the change is to permit the choice of several months for the convention, as hotel accommodations, etc. are not always available in March.

The Board also approved designating the Meeting of December 13, 1960 as a special meeting of the Society for the purpose of voting on this amendment to by-laws, and to designate as a quorum the number of those present at the meeting. The meeting will be at the Park Shelton Hotel in Detroit, beginning at noon and continuing through the afternoon.

Ray Weber

Raymond Weber, a highly respected and much-loved figure in architectural offices in this area, passed away in Detroit Osteopathic Hospital, Highland Park on October 16, after a short illness. He was born in Detroit 63 years ago.

Mr. Weber had been employed in several architectural offices in the Detroit area. In 1957 he retired from his position in the Styling Section of General Motors Corporation.

He leaves his wife, Bernice; a daughter, Mrs. Stanley Tschlitz; a sister, Mrs. Walter Schneeberger; a brother, John E. Weber, and two grandchildren.

The family home is at 1903 North Vermont, Royal Oak, Michigan.

CARL W. PIRSCHER, AIA AND WILLIAM R. JARRATT, AIA announce the formation of their partnership, Pirscher & Jarratt, Architects.

The new firm will continue at the present address of Carl W. Pirscher & Associates, 23255 Woodward Avenue, Ferndale 20, Mich. The telephone number is LIncoln 7-5967.

Pirscher, a 1950 graduate of the University of Michigan, was formerly employed by leading architectural firms in the Detroit area, as project director.

Jarratt, a native of Wallaceburg, Ontario, is also a graduate of the U. of M.

MATTHEW W. DEL GAUDIO, F.A.I.A., died September 17, 1960 at his home, 2873 Bainbridge Avenue, Bronx. He was 71 years old. His office was at 545 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Del Gaudio was a past president of the New York Society of Architects and of the New York State Association of Architects, and a director of the American Institute of Architects.

In 1958 Mr. Del Gaudio received the annual Gano Dunn Medal for Professional Achievement from the Cooper Union Alumni Association. He designed or helped to design many churches, apartment houses and public buildings.

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INAUGURATING the forthcoming brilliant, winter social season will be the Seventh annual Architects'-Producers' dinner dance on Friday evening, December 16 at the Detroit Yacht Club.

The Christmas Party this year will be headed by Mrs. Paul Bradley Brown, wife of the new President of the Detroit Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and Mrs. Eugene Maxwell Hannum, wife of the President of the Michigan Chapter of the Producers' Council, Inc.

Among those who are interested in the event are Mrs. Robert F. Hastings, Mrs. Lyall H. Askew, Mrs. Gerald G. Diehl, Mrs. Earl G. Meyer, Mrs. Charles W. Trambauer, Mrs. LaVern J. Nelsen, Mrs. E. Burton Wolf, Mrs. Lyndon Welch, Mrs. Emrys L. Williams, Mrs. Talmage C. Hughes, Mrs. Charles J. Mock, Mrs. Werner Gunther, Mrs. Edward S. Parker, Mrs. Samuel Burtman, Mrs. Charles W. Burrows, Mrs. Paul Marshall, Mrs. G. Frederick Muller.

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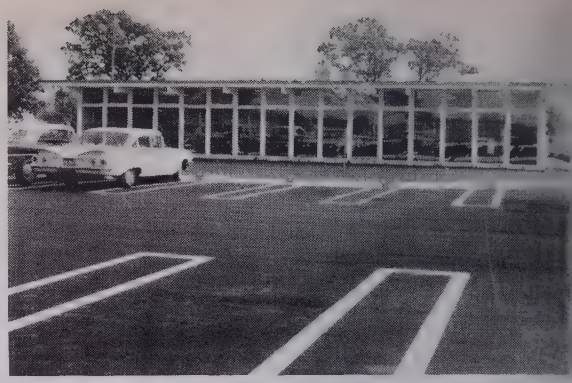

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF WOMEN'S ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF DETROIT

Have You Heard?

BY
EDNA
MORISON

NOVEMBER — The month of "Thanksgiving" — the time to share our joys and be grateful; the time to count our blessings.

With this thought in mind, the program for November 15th will be presented by Dr. Welthy Fisher, founder of "Literacy Village" of India. Her lecture, very aptly titled, "Puppets and Lanterns" will explain in detail the procedure of teaching the illiterate by use of puppets and lanterns. Those "who have learned" from puppets then light a lantern outside their home. The lantern is an invitation to education for those who want to learn. In this way a theory is developed by the process of "Each One Teach One."

Our October meeting was most exciting in that it gave us a chance to see Europe through Prof. Emil Weddige's lecture "Mass, Texture and Light." It also gave us a better insight and understanding of art and its meaning.

Circle December 13th. It's our Christmas meeting at Reynolds Aluminum Company's new building on Northwestern Highway. The program is entitled "Christmas Glamour." Tour of the building will be followed by refreshments. Details and reservation cards will be mailed at a later date.

TRAVEL NOTES: Always seems someone is packing a suitcase for here or there — Trudy and Earl Meyer off to Bermuda on the trip they won at Michigan Society of Architect's convention last April. Blanche and LaVern Nelsen after "Big Game" in Wyoming. Ruth and Louis Redstone off to a meeting and tour of South America. Joanne and Gustave Muth on a so-journ to Europe.

NOTES AT RANDOM: Thought you might be interested in a little history of Women's Architectural League of Detroit and throughout the United States.

Women's Architectural League of Detroit was formed in March 1952; soon to celebrate our ninth anniversary. At the MSA Convention held in March 1952, thirty women indicated they would be interested in forming a league. The first meeting was held in May 1952 at the Rackham Memorial Building and it was at this meeting we outlined plans for forming the new league. We adopted a Constitution and By-Laws at the MSA convention in March 1953. The purpose of the league was defined as follows: "The purpose of this organization is to advance the architectural profession, to create greater public interest in the profession, and to promote friendship and unity within the group." The membership was defined as follows: "Members shall be wives of architects who are members in good standing of the AIA, wives of registered architects who are eligible for membership in the AIA and registered women architects. Also widows of registered architects, wives of architectural graduates, and women architectural graduates."

Since the league's inception nearly nine years ago, the membership has grown from the original 30 members to approximately 90. We have progressed. Our programs have been on Architecture and all the allied arts. Our projects have included a scholarship fund, working with the Centennial and Convention Committees. This year our largest project is being undertaken—that of furnishing historic Biddle House on Mackinac Island. A full report from that committee will be published in the near future.

Now for some statistics. There is a total of 44 Auxiliaries or Leagues in the United States and Hawaii. California—10, Colorado—1, Florida—3, Hawaii—1, Idaho—1, Illinois,—1, Indiana—1, Louisiana — 2, Michigan — 1, Minnesota — 2, Nevada — 1, New York — 1, Ohio — 4, Oklahoma — 1, Oregon — 2, Texas — 8, Utah—1, Washington—1, Wisconsin—2.

We are most grateful for this information which was compiled by the California Council Women's Architectural League's Mrs. Edwin B. Woodrich, Parliamentarian, in cooperation with Mr. George F. Pierce, Jr., AIA Chairman, Committee on Chapter Affairs and Mr. Henry N. Silvestri, AIA California Regional Representative, Chapter Affairs Committee.

DR. WELTHY FISHER OF LUCKNOW, INDIA TO SPEAK AT NOVEMBER 15th MEETING AT WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

A little added note of interest—the Women's Architectural League of Detroit has made contact with Paris, France—having entertained 40 French Architects and their wives last September 1959 and we have had correspondence from wives of architects and engineers in Puerto Rico.

So as Socrates says—"I am not an Athenian or even a Greek, but I am a Citizen of the whole wide world!"

Courtesy—Washington Post

DR. FISHER

LADY WITH A MISSION . . . At an age when most women settle for a less active career, seventy-eight-year-old Welthy Honsinger Fisher maintains a demanding schedule. As founder of Literacy Village and president of its sponsoring agency, World Education, Incorporated, Mrs. Fisher is currently in the U. S. raising funds for the support of the school. Before long she will return to India and to Literary Village. It will be but one of many return trips to the Far East.

After graduation from Syracuse University, Welthy Honsinger went to China, where, in Nanching, she founded the famous Bao-Lin School for Girls. When the school burned, she returned to the U. S. and raised funds to rebuild. Back in the Orient, Miss Honsinger was shipwrecked along with 80,000 bricks and her piano from home when her fleet of rented junks capsized in an eleven-day storm. Chinese divers retrieved the bricks (but not the piano), and Miss Honsinger rebuilt her school, which she ran until the outbreak of World War I.

Following war service with the YWCA in France, Miss Honsinger returned briefly to the U. S. as editor of a Methodist magazine. She met Methodist bishop Dr. Frederick Bohn Fisher at a church conference and again on a trip to India. They were married in New York in 1924. The Bishop and his wife returned to India, where they worked toward improving the lot of India's outcastes. Believing that an Indian should occupy the Episcopacy of Calcutta, Dr. Fisher resigned in 1930, and accepted a pastorate in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Since her husband's death in 1938, Mrs. Fisher has visited most of the world, including travel and study in Africa and South America. And, of course, she carried on her husband's work in India. In 1952 Mrs. Fisher was in India again, writing for new literates and finding Indian writers to do the same. A telegram brought her to Allahabad, where she was asked to take charge of a new school that was to train teachers for adult literacy. It was the beginning of Literacy Village, which in 1956 was relocated at Lucknow — THE KIWANIS MAGAZINE

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How the Exchange Benefits Public Officials

IT SEEMS APPROPRIATE to mention briefly, in this issue of the Bulletin dedicated to Public Officials, a few of the ways they may benefit from Builders' & Traders' Exchange activities.

Every time the Exchange publishes a report of job information in the daily construction report they are relieved of the burden of hundreds of calls from interested parties seeking this information.

Countless confusion is avoided and their stock of good will is bolstered when they file a plan for use in the Exchange plan room.

Telephone information service on "Who Handles" various items of construction materials and products is available by merely calling the Exchange.

The Buyers Guide published annually by the Exchange lists literally thousands of construction products and services and is distributed free of charge.

One of the prime functions of the Exchange is collecting and disseminating information. The value of its activities inures not only to its members but in substantial measure, to Owners Having Construction Performed, Architects, Engineers and to the Public.

The Exchange invites Public Officials to make use of the facilities and information services it provides.

"Old Timers" Golf Outing

WITH THE WEATHER MAN providing a bright sunny day, 133 golfers toured the Dearborn Country Club course on October 4th for the final Golf Outing of the 1960 season. The final Outing each year is traditionally "Old Timers" Day and a crowd of 180 persons was on hand to honor the "elder gents" of the construction industry at a dinner that evening.

The best golf score of the day was recorded by J. W. Albright, Jr., of Triangle Electric Co., who had an actual score of 71. The prize for low net was won by Herb Hohl of Peerless Cement Co.

Among the "Old Timers" singularly honored were Jack Gowan of Banbrook-Gowan Co., as the oldest to play golf; and Tom Murray, who is 79 years young, as the oldest in attendance at dinner. Winner of the putting contest for those over 60 years old was G. K. Chapman of Walbridge - Aldinger Co. All three were awarded special prizes.

The following signed the register as "Old Timers!"

Al Beever, Albert Beever Co.; Tom Murray, retired; Ben Capp, Wolverine Marble Co.; A. W. Dragan, American Tile Co.; Al Smith, Frank J. Knight Co.; C. Wm. Palmer, Palmer & Schoettley, Archs.; J. Ivan Dise, Architect; J. W. Albright, Sr., Triangle Electric Co.; Herb Schlesinger, Bryant & Detwiler Co.; Otto C. Witte, O. C. Witte Co.; Wayne Mohr, Thomas Brick & Tile Co.; Edw. McDowell, Argo Steel Construction Co.; Paul Marshall, Aluminum Supply Co.; "Cam" Beld, Peerless Cement Co.; Ralph MacMullan, retired; A. Z. Shmina, A. W. Kutsche Co.; G. K. Chapman, Walbridge, Aldinger Co.; Bill Goodson, Service Art Plastering Co.; John Cooley, John Cooley Co.; Ray Lyons, Ray T. Lyons Co.; Jim Kelly, Medusa Portland Cement Co.; Ted Ameel, retired; Joe Bauer, Bauer-Foster Floors, Inc.; Harry C. Birchard, H. C. Birchard, Inc.; Frank Eberts, retired; Jerry Kelly, Belden-Stark Brick Co.; John More, Paris Agency, Inc.; Fred Hirtzel, Concrete Steel Corp.; Joe Wallich, Wallich Lumber Co.; and Charles Parham, Par-Foam, Inc.

Exchange President, R. L. Deppmann, welcomed the group and introduced the "Aire - Males," one of Michigan's leading barbershop quartets, who entertained after dinner. Other musical entertainment was provided by Frank Paul, strolling with his accordian.

Pictured here are some of the "Old Timers" attending the Builders' & Traders' Exchange, "Old Timers" Golf Outing at Dearborn Country Club, Tuesday, October 4, 1960

Left to Right: Edward McDowell, Fred Hirtzel, Ralph MacMullan, Jim Kelly, Al Smith, Tom Murray, Herb Schlesinger, Ben Capp, G. K. Chapman, A. Z. Shmina, Frank Eberts, Harry Birchard, Jerry Kelly, A. W. Dragan, A. L. Oppenheimer, Alban Brinkman

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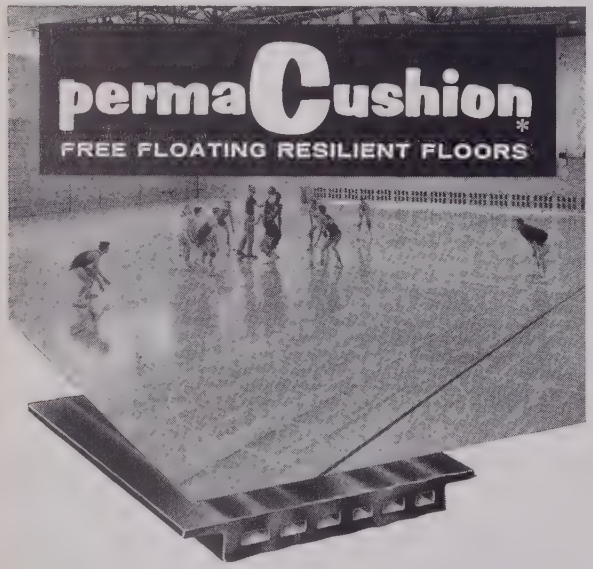

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Grand Rapids Is On The Move

URBAN RENEWAL, in most part, refers to private and public action for the elimination and prevention of deterioration, blight and slums. The urban renewal program is carried out under the requirements of the National Housing Act of 1954.

We in Grand Rapids have been actively engaged in urban renewal for more than three years starting with a Workable Program, which is a program for the blight elimination that consists of the City's codes and ordinances: Comprehensive Community Plan, Neighborhood Analysis, Administrative Organization, Financing, Housing of Displaced Persons, City Participation.

This workable program must receive federal certification before any city can proceed with an urban renewal project.

The City of Grand Rapids' Workable Program was certified in April 1958. This approval allowed the City to designate a Pilot Project Urban Renewal Area and also provided for special FHA assistance to families by federal activity.

Our pilot project is a 44-acre site in the first ward, bounded by the Grand River, the future US 131 Expressway and running from Fourth to Webster Street. This pilot project area was selected because of substandard housing conditions, mixed adjoining land uses, and isolation of this area as a residential neighborhood due to location of the future US 131 Expressway. Project planning has taken approximately 18 months. During this planning period final cost estimates have been determined, a relocation plan for people displaced was formulated, and a redevelopment plan and industrial reuse has been developed. This project is now going into the final phases and the city will start acquisition of property sometime in February of 1961. After this land is acquired and the buildings razed, which will take from 6 to 8 months, the land will then be sold for redevelopment and used as an industrial park. The gross cost of this pilot project will run in the neighborhood of 3½ million dollars.

Since we made our first application for urban renewal, a second project was started, which is the first phase of a master plan providing for a modern central business district for a large and growing metropolitan area.

Due to the dynamic role of the central business district in the Grand Rapids Metropolitan Area it is of vital importance that it retain physical desirability and remain economically healthy. With this in mind the Downtown Development Committee began formulating a comprehensive plan for its improvement, and to work with the City Planning Department on this project, retained as consultants, Ebasco Services, Inc., whose representative for this project is now our present city planning director. A final redevelopment plan of action was completed after 15 months of continuous study and with continuing cooperation with many city agencies, the Metropolitan Architectural League, the Downtown Council, the Chamber of Commerce and the City Planning Commission.

This plan was developed within the framework of a long-range development plan. It complements the comprehensive Master Plan for the City of Grand Rapids. It was designed to serve as a guide in detailing urban renewal.

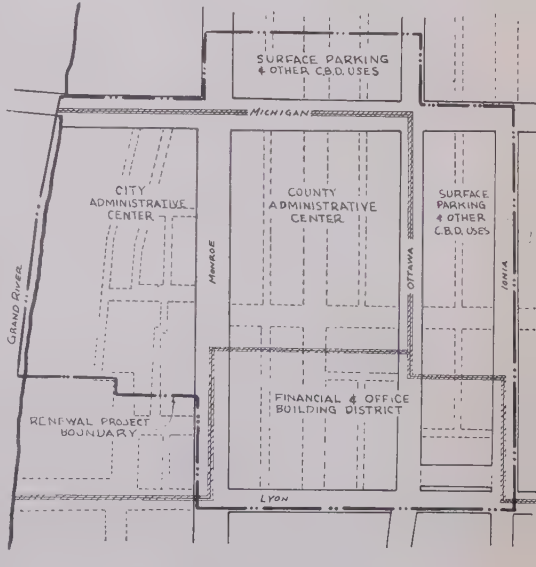
The planning processes taken in the downtown plan of action involved economic, physical and architectural planning interrelated to assure the development of a meaningful design and land use controls. In this way, flexibility of architectural design and land development is assured.

The first phase of this plan of action is the second urban renewal project for the City of Grand Rapids. This second urban renewal project and first phase of the downtown redevelopment is an area of 40 acres in size and is bounded by the Grand River, Lyon Street, the future East-West Expressway and Ionia Avenue.

The biggest hurdle in the planning of this project was the willingness and capability of the local government to pay for its 1/3 share of the net project cost. This was accomplished on August 2 of this year when the citizenry voted to increase their taxes by 1.75 mills for 3 years, which will net the City about $2.9 million. Now that we have the money to spend, we have a good start for a modern and economically sound central business district with new, much-needed civic buildings to house our City-County and perhaps state and federal offices. In addition to a civic center —for which we now have a site plan— there will be 23 acres that will be subdivided into suitable building sites for new private professional offices which will be required to provide offstreet parking and open area to give sufficient light and air.

Dovetailed with this renewal project the Grand Rapids Parking Authority has a $3.2 million program that will provide for approximately 1,000 additional offstreet surface parking spaces.

The Grand Rapids Builders and Traders Exchange has taken an active part in this project to date and will continue to further its progress to the completion for a better Grand Rapids.



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NOR ARE WE SUGGESTING that competition is a bad thing. Competition is the life blood of this industry—and one of the best examples of "free enterprise" left in our partially socialized economy. And yet, someone needs to blow the whistle on current unsound bidding practices in the construction industry. More contractors are failing, businesswise, than ever before, according to Dunn and Bradstreet.

THERE IS NO EASY REMEDY. Literally, there is no one who can "blow the whistle" and put a stop to destructive bidding practices. This industry cannot be policed in that way, nor would any of us want it to be. Yet, there is a simple solution. One which seems deceptively simple. It involves three steps.

1. KNOW YOUR COSTS. Keep accurate and complete records on every job. Know what every item of material and work costs you, and the factors which influence it. Many labor and material costs have risen in the last few months, and are due to go up again. Do your records accurately reflect these factors?
2. TAKE A GOOD LOOK at every phase of your operation. Are your jobs tightly organized and well run? Is labor producing at a maximum possible rate? Are you taking advantages of discounts on materials? Is your equipment productive? Do you need new units which will, in the end, make money for you by producing more? How about your business management—taxes, insurance, office work? Trim off unnecessary items and put the whole outfit on a sound basis.
3. BID ON YOUR COSTS, your production, and your management—not on what you think some joker down the street may bid. This is the only sound way. As you know there is a boom in contracts being let—in many states awards are at the highest level in history. With sound bidding, sound organization, and sound management, you will get your share of bids — and stay in business.

—Reprint from Dayton, Ohio Builders Exchange

EDITORIAL

Too Much Local Work Goes to Out-of-Town Contractors

Within the past year millions of dollars in local building construction contracts have been awarded to contractors from other areas. This includes private work as well as public projects such as the Civic Center and Midtown Plaza garage.

In the case of public work little can be done to keep non-resident contractors from bidding. But the City and County can do two things. They can refrain from advertising their projects all over the country and they can require that all bidders adhere strictly to the specifications.

It has been said that the requirement in City and County contracts that general contractors list their subconractors has not been rigidly enforced. When the ABC Construction Co. lists the ABC Specialty Co. as its subcontractor for several classifications of work, there is reason to believe that some post-contract renegotiation and buying will take place.

In the case of private work, the answer is less complicated. A private concern can select a good list of bidders for practically any type of building construction from among local concerns. Too often, however, local firms seem to feel that they must have a national construction firm for their work. The out-of-town contractor, if he takes sub bids locally, often does so only for the purpose of shopping to his favorite subs back home.

Contrast this attitude with that of the Eastman Kodak Company, which lets millions of dollars in construction to local firms each year, notwithstanding that Ridge Construction Corp., the Kodak subsidiary, performs the general construction work in Kodak Park. Or take the case of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company. They are about to build a new bottle-making plant in Brockport. It is their policy to award work to local contractors whenever it is feasible to do so. They have already called the Exchange for bidders on preliminary site work. That's what we call entering a new community with your best foot forward.

The building trades unions are very much concerned with the influx of out-of-town contractors. And very much opposed, too. They have and are continuing to advocate use of local contractors by both public and private awarding agencies.

Kodak, Photostat, Rochester Gas & Electric, Stromberg-Carlson, Haloid, Graflex, Wilmot Castle and General Motors, among others, are witness to the fact that Rochester contractors are well qualified in industrial construction. We believe that all private work should go to local contractors and architects. And that includes religious buildings, too. But that's another story.

—J. J. R.

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Official Publication, Michigan Chapter

Planning Ahead

By MURRAY L. QUIN, Day-Brite Lighting, Inc.

The changing needs of building occupants is perhaps only surpassed in frequency today by the changing styles of feminine fashions. While each is fostered by the need or desire to rearrange, the off-again on-again ease by which the latter is accomplished has little in comparison with the former beyond a noticeable pinch in the pocketbook. Yet, few businesses can afford the inefficiencies of operating with inadequate facilities. Unfortunately, it is also true that few buildings can cope with the rapidly changing space needs of modern-day enterprise.

In the past ten years almost every company, large or small, has felt the impact of constantly changing business methods . . . the necessary streamlining of systems, introduction of electronic aids, new departments and shifts in personnel. It is this complete upheaval that has forced many corporations to completely abandon outdated facilities and to approach new construction with an understandable desire to forestall reoccurence as long as possible.

The technical problems placed before building planners and architects by the need to plan ahead for inevitable change are varied and complex. In essence, the two horizontal planes of the building shell must be adaptable to unrestricted vertical plane flexibility. The degree of success in achieving this goal is dependent upon the development of paralleling flexibilities in service systems occupying horizontal floor and ceiling planes. Underdevelopment or technical limitations in one system materially reduces the over-all effectiveness of any layout.

Immovable walls, the most obvious barrier to layout flexibility gave way to prefabricated movable and expandable partition systems. Coincidentally, layout planners turned their thinking to floor plan modules. By coordinating these grids with partition panel sizes, full utilization of basic sections could be realized.

With vertical plane flexibility established, designers turned to the more difficult horizontal planes. Within these lie the preponderance of all the building interior. In the floor plane, ready access to power and communication services is mandatory. To achieve flexibility, underfloor duct systems and cellular steel floors were developed for use with concrete or structural steel building types. By coordinating these distribution systems with a basic planning module, telephone and electric outlet connections could be assured at any possible desk location without requiring additional raceways or conduit.

The ceiling plane has presented the most difficult of interior surfaces to engineer for flexibility. Within this plane are to be found the environmental stabilizing acoustical, lighting and air conditioning elements of these three systems, early approaches concentrated on mobility through interchangeable modules. Suspended frameworks of various types were designed to extend throughout entire ceiling areas. The planning module of this suspension system matched that of the basic floor plan and movable partition sections. Acoustical panels, lighting fixtures, and air supply diffusers and return grilles were then designed to drop into place as needed in the master plan.

In theory, the initial concept was workable, however, sacrifices were readily apparent when put into practice. Layout became a game of Chinese checkers with marbles of four colors. Each color represented a component or function which contributed to the total environment of the enclosed space. Having each unit occupy a separate ceiling module became too cumbersome for complete freedom in space-use planning. First, the marbles were compromised to achieve the common size necessary for interchangeable placement. This was followed by further compromise in strategic placement. Usually, air handling units occurred where lighting fixtures should be located and vice versa. This was nothing in comparison with later developments when partition changes began. The chaos which resulted may be visualized by having the board suddenly drop and shift beneath a game of Chinese checkers.

Obviously, planners were having to play with too many different marbles, or modules. In the floor plane, flexibility was achieved by having all services available to each planning grid On the floor surface, outlets may be introduced only at time of need. In the ceiling, however, it was conceivable that all outlets could be readily available for connection in each module. Essentially each module would be a self-sufficient imaginary cubicle. This concept posed directly related problems of both appearance and cost. A practical method was needed to integrate (1) acoustical control and privacy, (2) quality and quantity of illumination, (3) air conditioning and ventilation comfort, and . . . at the same time, avoid ceiling clutter.

The technical fields represented by these three parts of the total environment have, in the past, been only remotely associated. Unity within the integrated module, however, has changed this relationship and has made the acceptance of individual product developments interdependent. Unity itself has been achieved through a combination of industry sponsored researchers, individual company research programs, and finally, joint research and development projects entered into by separate companies.

Architectural studies have shown that building modules based upon planning grids 4'-4" to 6'-0" square have provided a needed range of flexibility. Research into vision has provided much needed knowledge concerning minimum levels of illumination required by various tasks. Application of this research has shown that each office building module should contain a basic lighting element in order that recommended area intensities may be comfortably achieved. Acoustical research has added new knowledge on desirable background noise levels and sound transmission between offices. These advances have improved the designers' ability to apply principles of noise control and assure acoustical privacy within each building module.

Designers have long puzzled over manner by which air conditioning and ventilation could be added to the module. Separate air supply diffusers and return grilles at each end or alongside the lighting fixture left much to be desired both esthetically and economically. Balanced design could be satisfied within the individual module, however, ceiling clutter compounded with repetitive expansion. It was apparent that a single, flush-mounted element capable of handling all lighting and air distribution functions was badly needed.

The first all-purpose combination trofferdiffuser is now emerging from the Day-Brite and Barber-Colman laboratories. Represented by a complete line of 1-foot and 2-foot wide models, this new series has been designed for interchangeable use with supply or return air systems. In addition, the two-year joint development introduces many other important firsts.

A revolutionary double-wall design provides complete separation of the lamp compartment from air handling chambers. Of double importance to in-service performance, this feature reduces internal maintenance cycles and stabilizes light output across a broad air supply or return operation range. Furthermore, perimeter area smudging characteristics have been minimized for both ceiling and luminous enclosure surfaces.

Full length discharge apertures parallel each side of the unit for balanced air distribution. The design also provides for selective side discharge, where desirable, from a single inlet connection. So inconspicuous is the aperture design that no reduction of luminous area was required to achieve a full selection of prismatic, diffusing or louvered enclosures . . . yet, each model is modular with all ceiling suspension systems.

Inlet air volume is efficiently and quietly controlled by an expanding cone damper adjustable from within the lamp compartment. Both vertical and horizontal inlet connectors with integral dampers have been developed for use with 5-inch diameter flexible tubing. The horizontal connector pivots through a complete circle for take-off in any direction to achieve a new low in both over-all height and tubing length requirements.

These are but a few of the features of this newest product of integrated modules . . . one which, through interchangeable usage as a dual role lighting and air supply or return unit has, in fact, turned the checkerboard of planning back into the more predictable colored grid of black and red.

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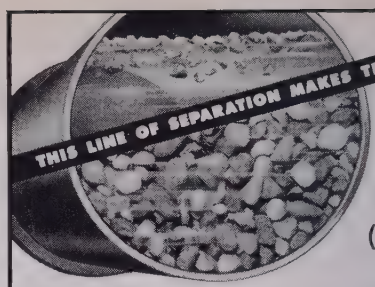

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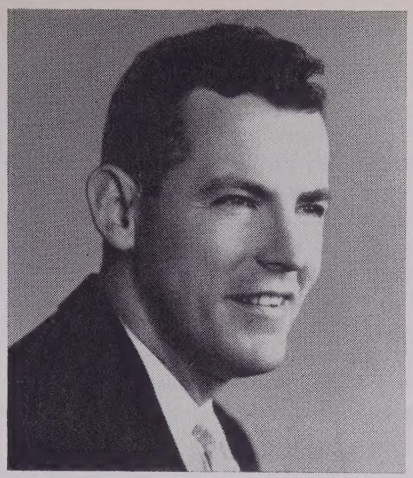

JOHN P. DAVIS

THE VIRGINIA GREENSTONE COMPANY, INC. of Lynchburg, Virginia, appointed Ray T. Lyons Company, 15115 Charlevoix Avenue, Grosse Pointe 30, Michigan, as their Sales Agents for the State of Michigan, to succeed the J. W. Rollinson Company.

Virginia Greenstone is a tested material of non-fading natural gray and green color stone. This stone is used for exterior spandrels, sills, copings, entrance floors and trim; on interiors it is used for floors, steps, etc.

Samples and data are available from the Lyons Company Office, VA. 1-7822.

JOHN P. DAVIS has been appointed Secretary-Manager of the Plumbing and Heating Industry of Detroit, it is announced by the Trustees of the organization.

Davis, who has already assumed the PHI post, boasts a wide background in the mechanical contracting field. He was formerly a partner in the Caton Company, wholesale jobber supplying materials to the plumbing and heating business. Prior to that, he was president of the J. P. Davis Company, specializing in industrial, commercial and institutional plumbing and heating.

A native Detroiter, Davis was graduated from Assumption High School in Windsor, Ontario and studied engineering from three years at the University of Detroit. He also took apprenticeship training at the Detroit Building Trades School. Davis is married and the father of five children.

AUSTIN'S PAINTERS of Detroit and Flint, Michigan have been made exclusive applicators and the sales agency for Liquid Tile as manufactured by Evershield Products of Joppa, Maryland, for Michigan and northern Ohio.

Liquid Tile, the plastic wall coating, has been used on millions of square feet in Michigan and throughout the world.

Some of the prominent installations are in Cobo Hall and the National Bank Building in Detroit, where about 400,000 square feet were used. The product is used extensively in schools and hospitals.

ARCHITECTURAL GRAPHIC STANDARDS by Ramsey and Sleeper, published by John Wiley & Sons, can be added to your list of best-sellers. It is now in its fifth edition, having sold more than 327,000 copies since 1932—an average of 12,000 a year. The price is $18.95.

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Bulletin Board

THE FOLLOWING LETTER was sent to me by someone who said he found it in a Calcutta publication, and that it was originally written by a bricklayer in Barbados to the firm for which he works:

"Respected Sir: When I got to the building, I found that the hurricane had knocked some bricks off the top, so I rigged up a beam with a pulley at the top of the building and hoisted up a couple of barrels of bricks. When I had fixed the building there was a lot of bricks left over. I hoisted the empty barrel back up again and secured the line at the bottom and then went up and filled the barrel with the extra bricks. Then I went to the bottom and cast off the line. Unfortunately, the barrel of bricks was heavier than I was and before I knew what was happening, the barrel started down, and jerked me off the ground.

"I decided to hang on, and half way up I met the barrel coming down and received a severe blow on the shoulder. I then continued to the top, banging my head against the beam and getting my fingers jammed in the pulley. When the barrel hit the ground it burst its bottom, allowing the bricks to spill out. I was now heavier than the barrel and so started down again at high speed. Half way down I met the barrel coming up and received severe injuries to my shins. When I hit the ground I landed on the bricks, getting several painful cuts from the sharp edges. At this point I must have lost my presence of mind, because I let go the line. The barrel then came down, giving me another heavy blow on the head and putting me in the hospital.

"I respectfully request sick leave."—Saturday Review

LUCIUS BEEBE, writing in Holiday for May, 1960 on the subject of "The Lost Art of Snobbery," says:

Perhaps the snobbism of architecture is as great as any. The late Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt never set foot outside her Fifth Avenue home unless a crimson carpet was laid by a footman from her door to her car. Newporters of a generation or so ago invariably spoke of Bellevue Avenue mansions, which might run to one hundred rooms and have cost upward of $5,000,000, as "cottages," and some people of wealth might not know their way entirely around their own homes.

The writer once was present in the forty-room Fifth Avenue apartment of the late Dr. Preston Pope Satterwhite when a butler announced to his mistress that luncheon was served in the Regency dining room.

"Where is it?" asked Mrs. Satterwhite.

When Templeton Crocker, of the California family of railroad builders and bankers, was building his enormous Gothic residence overlooking the sea at Pebble Beach on the Monterey Peninsula, entire shiploads of Italian travertine were imported and, through some error, several hundred tons were left over. Lest it fall into unappreciative hands, Crocker ordered it sunk in Monterey Bay.

How to practice economy and at the same time acquire a nice garden was demonstrated by Thomas Fortune Ryan, who built a Fifth Avenue mansion that lacked space for the roses his wife loved to grow. So Ryan purchased the adjacent $2,500,000-home of Charles T. Yerkes, the traction king, tore it down—all except twelve Greek marble columns which had supported the grand staircase, and which he retained as a cloister—and planted the space to roses.

"Those pillars would have cost good money if I had bought them new," he explained.

ARCHITECT: "Advertising costs me a lot of money."

Friend: "But architects don't advertise."

Architect: "That's true but others do and my wife reads their ads."

THE GREAT ROTHSCHILD, of Germany, was accosted by a citizen, who said, "This is a revolution, the wealthy are to divide up their wealth with the poor."

Rothschild said, "My good man, there are 40,000,000 in Germany, I am worth $40,000,000. Here is your dollar."

AN OLDTIMER is one who can remember when the government was criticized for giving away free seeds.

THE REASON a great many men don't take the boss home for dinner is that she's already there.

YOU HAVE REACHED MIDDLE AGE when the girl you smile at thinks you're one her father's friends.

STREET SIGN in Birmingham, Ala.: "No U-all Turns."

BACK IN 1912 there was a Nebraska law which provided that "autos running on country roads at night must send up a rocket every 150 yards, wait eight minutes for the road to clear, then proceed with caution, sounding the horn and shooting Roman candles." Those Nebraskans didn't aim to have their horses frightened.

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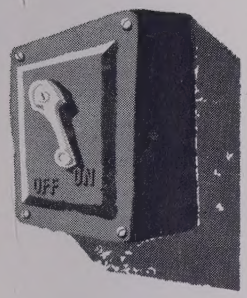

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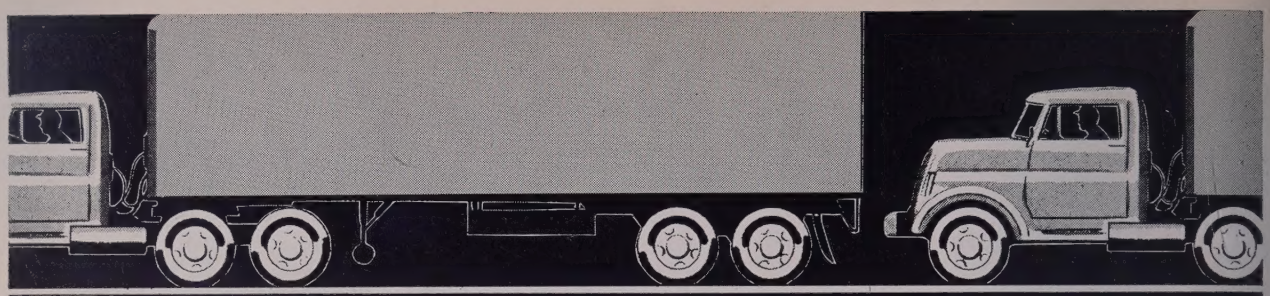

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